PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Fleets and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,679.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
8-53 P.M.				
1909.				
27th Mar.	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
P 31st "	"BRITANNIA"*	6525	.....	...
Rel Apl.	MACEDONIA	10511	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7908	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6380	MOOLTAN	9521

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	749	374	561	352	528
Marseilles or Naples	576	925	495	770	490	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa, or Marseilles or intermediate via Marseilles or Naples	583	*1135	570	*920	539	809
Karachi	44	,,	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Suez, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	...	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 29	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 15	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 5

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LUASA	2,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,935	Thur 1st Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri, 26th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Vernwal Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,935 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,065 tons, sailing on or about 27th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

25th March 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	6,595	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rigaler	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,818	X.	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one trip by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barctet	26th Mar. 1909,
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ELLERMAN'S "CITY" & "HALL" LINES.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL FARES.

SCALE TONNAGE 10,800.

fine "Express" steamer will sail mbay for MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL April, 1909.

Passengers from Karachi will meet the vessel at Bombay and tranship direct, thus saving unnecessary expense here.

Fares include passage across from Karachi by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Karachi or Bombay to Liverpool..... Rs. 605
" " London ..... " 653
" " Marseilles..... " 578

For further particulars apply to the Agents:—

Bombay:—Messrs. ED. BATES AND SONS, AGENCY.
" " KILLICK NIXON AND CO.
rachi:—FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	14th April, 1909
BOSNDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909,
CASTALIA	6388	T. Hamilton	15th May, 1909,
ILYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
LOWEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
FIAGA	6,000	G. Gulfhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNIER	5,422	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,293	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bohmer	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	5,888	R. Cobol	20th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5,999	G. Borgugliano	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	68 8	36 6	26 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	83 5	39 4	28 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	30 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	33 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	86 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.
PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.
NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.
BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.
BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.
EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.
JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.
HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.
BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.
GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.
SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayapal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the tissues, and speedily restores the impaired powers of REPRODUCTION and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, tiredness, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should take immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, unmeaning dreams, loss of memory and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Several persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] misery. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s., per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blotchiness, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 5s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. each, 5s. 6d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy known for these painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Warren De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and SERIOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Advice," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, loss of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. Lamb, Chemist, 10 Broad Street, Hanover Square, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Ketchba.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs.150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
ST. HELEN'S COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg,	Medan, Deli (Rubber).	Foochow
Bombay,	Singapore.	Salonica.
Karachi,	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta,	Penang,	Tientsin.
Madras,	Bangkok,	Hankow.
Colombo	Batavia,	Yokohama.
Cawnpore,	Soerabaya,	Kobe.
Delhi,	Samarang,	New York.
Shanghai (Permanent Branch),	Manilla,	
Hongkong.	Cebu (Philippines).	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	"	30,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
ESQ. FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Part.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS BHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOHAMA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the principal Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills discounted, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,580,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pekin (Minden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Talny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Hsinkin	New York	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, The Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 1st day of April, 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time).—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December 1908.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th day of March to 12th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 24th March, 1909.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the nine months ended 31st December, 1908.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1909.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSUM MALIK JAMBLE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim, in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder Road outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 4261 (1) and 4262 (2), and Street Nos. 16-17 and 174, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Fatch Mahomed Ismail, on or towards the West and South by the property of Haji Gani Sulleman, and on or towards the North by the property of Haji Gani Suleman and beyond that by the public Road called Valpakhadi.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1909.

THAKURDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p. m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1909, for the SUPPLY OF SIXTEEN PAIRS of BULLOCKS for Mess Van Service.

The Bullocks must be fifteen hands and upwards in height and up to six to seven years of age and must be in a sound and fit condition.

The successful Tenderer will have to supply the Bullocks at the Bandora Slaughter House within three weeks from the date of order and when supplied they will be examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Market Department. Such of the Bullocks as will be rejected will have to be removed at the Tenderer's risk and cost.

A deposit of Rs. 400 (four hundred) must accompany the Tender which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will have to deposit such additional sum as will make up the total deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The successful Tenderer will have to bear the cost of Stamp duty and other charges in connection with the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HANIFABAI, widow of ABBA MIYA HAJI MAHOMED and granddaughter of HAJI KHAMISA ABDULLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our clients absolutely the undermentioned property.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuages, tenements, dwellinghouses and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Kambekar Street without the Fort in the City, and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards in the aggregate or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2634, 2635, 2636 and Street Nos. 218, 222, 224 and 224A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Kambekar Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Varaya Talib and on the South by the property of Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, gift, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 8 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.—Date 18th this 24th day of March, 1909.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a contract for the SUPPLY of CARTS to convey Telegraph Stores, from the Telegraph Store Depot, Warehunder, Magazon, Bombay, to the places in Bombay town and vice versa, and also for supply of PETTY STORES and PACKING CASES from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, mentioned in the contract, the form of which may be seen by intending Tenderers at the office of the Undersigned, any week day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time), who will quote after perusing the terms of contract the rate per trip per cart, and prices of other stores. Tenders will be received upto 2 P.M. (Standard Time), on 29th March, 1909.

2. The accepted Tenderer must supply the Carts, Petty Stores and Packing Cases, quoted above.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. BORTHWICK,
Sub-Asst. Supdt. in Charge,
Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Sir Alfred Croft. Rs. 4. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Season Coupon Tickets Rs. 15 per book of 35 Coupons can be had from the following:—

1. Messrs. KEMP & Co. .....Cumballa Hill.
2. Messrs. TARACHAND & Co...Grant Road.
3. Messrs. B. SPENCER & Co....Pydhownie.
4. Messrs. N. POWELL & Co....Hornby Road, Fort.
5. Messrs. V. C. DUSTUR & Co...Princess Street.
6. Messrs. J. B. PETIT & Co.....Elphinstone Circle.

A GRAND FETE

Will be held on the OVAL in the grounds of the MEDICAL CONGRESS,
in aid of the
CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
MARCH 25th.

Open from 5-30 to 7-30 P. M.

The Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment will play a selection of music.

Opened again at 8-30 P. M.

AT 9 P.M. GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY.

The Wilds of Jujubland; Arrival of British Expeditionary Force; Royal Navy, Royal Garrison Artillery and Volunteer Detachments; Bivouac; Defence of Camp Enemy's Snipers; Alarm; Detachments fall in; Attack on British Force by the savage tribes of Jujubland led by their famous Chief, Umslopogas and Slopikisso; Signals for help; Enemy presses the attack; Relief heard in the distance; arrival of Relief party of the Gloucestershire Regiment; Advance of Detachments and rout of the enemy.

MASSED MILITARY BANDS TATTOO
GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME for 25TH MARCH.

Part Songs { "Hail! Smiling Morn" .....Spofforth.
"Since first I saw your face." Ford,
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

Song .....Take a pair of sparkling eyes"...Sullivan.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.

Ballad..."Drink to me only with thine eyes."Old English
Master CYRIL McCLUMPHA.

Trio ....."Queen of the night" .....Smart.
Miss CLARA PROCTER, Miss NANCY SHEPHERD and Mr. N. MEDLEY.

Violin Solo..."Souvenir" .....Dradla
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

Song .....Dream O Day Jill".....German.
Miss F. BENJAMIN.

Song .....My Dreams" .....Tosti.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Song.....Farewell, my joy".....Dixon.
Miss CLARA PROCTER.

Trio .....O happy Fair".....Shield.
Messrs. FAULKNER, MEDLEY and WAITE.

Song.....Myrra".....Clutsam,
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.

Part Song ..."To June".....Cresor.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

Admission to the Fete Re. 1 includes a free ride on
SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
Kindly lent by Saley Mahomed Dharamsi, Esq., J. P.

Children and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.

Programmes of the Concert, price 8 annas each, which will admit to the Concert tent, may be obtained from

G. H. McCAUSLAND,
Hon. Treasurer,
c/o Grindlay Groom & Co.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
When we will show, amongst the many new films,
A UNIQUE ONE ENTITLED
With a Travelling Menagerie
THROUGH DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.

This film was taken by kind permission of Mr. E.H. BOSTOCK, Proprietor, and by courtesy of Mr. H.B. BIRKETT, Manager, of Messrs. Bostock & Wombwell's Royal No. 1 Menagerie.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder
—one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Grubbs Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We quarter sale delivery.
AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits and sufficient capital for free Advertising not necessary. Special Terms to Shopkeepers, Athletic Clubs, Institutions, etc.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Wadeshal Deesas.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Foreign Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, an List of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Ingland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office,

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consistent expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE PANARD MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder, 5 seated, in perfect order. 15-20 H.P. only cars as owner going Home. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having 10 rooms arranged and built in the Italian style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 551, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee,' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh Re 8 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Wcotrie Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. F. S. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE Barchester, Union House, Parvativilla Rakhabi's Mansion, Nabhiram and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

MATHERAN GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Entirely under European Supervision; detached and semi-detached Bungalows for Easter Holidays.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Poversion or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and requests of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET, for three or six months, FURNISHED FLAT, on Cumballa Hill, one of the Coolest in Bombay. Address, 1195, "Bombay Gazette."

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite good paying RELIABLE AGENTS. Whether in goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by the Firm expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER LONDON TELEGRAMS: LONDON

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS!
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Re. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has (Fifty Years) reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The sounds of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

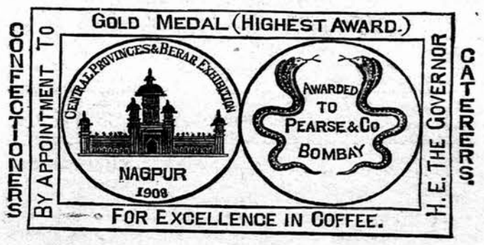
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, [illegible] Repairs [illegible] 18, Parbhat Chambers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal



AWARDED FOR
Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE RS. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, Rs. 3-8, 6s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful indiscretion, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitations, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, neuralgia, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, sores, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goître or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking straining chronic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, as that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" interwoven therein, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Vegetable.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful treatment of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no one should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, VETARZO Remedies Co., 8, Bond Street, Chambers, London, W.C., or of Agents in Bombay. Price 1s. 6d. each; Post Free.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,060, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves. THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of a very valuable corner house open on all sides, well ventilated and lighted, situate at 2, 4 and 6 Cathedral Street, G Ward No. 4460—61, on the corner of Anant Wadi, and the junction of the Cathedral and the Dadi Agiari Streets, leaving an area of about 271 square yards pension and tax land, New Survey No. 462, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Cathedral Street, on the south Dady Agiary Street, on the west partly by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Fauziar and Chanda Ramji's Temple, on the north by the property of J. J. Annuciation, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., under instructions from the landlord's attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at No. 11, Hornby Road, from whom and the undersigned all further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1909.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE
A RARE PREPARATION FOR PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
ROWLAND & SONS
20 HATTON GARDEN

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount.
	Rate.	Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 5

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 5

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized by the National Archives of India. Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Danbarmoor, 2,331 tons, Captain W. B. Baston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a cargo of a manganese ore.

THE steamer Naira, 3,394 tons, Captain E. Lassen, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Springburn 3,172 tons, Captain J. J. Crosthwaite, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Ile-de-la Reunion 3,014 tons Captain Trichon will sail to-day for Genoa, Havre via Karachi with a genral cargo.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W B Murison, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk and general.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons. Captain H M Cuthbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo 3 cabin and 507 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Royal Arthur Capt H V Underhill .....R Navy
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Wilson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Hensage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 24.

Ashchall.....2702 Fell .....The Captain
Aporima.....8684 Butler .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Buldion .....H C Joosub
Bulimba...1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Dunbarmoor . 2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Goalpara ..1399 Elton.....M M & Co
Ipswich .....575 Pizot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kt Errant.....4706 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Lichenhels.....3628 Ferrichs .....W & A Graham & Co
Lamington.....2283 Mac Phail .....The Captain
Lawada...2124 Lane.....M Mackenzie & Co
Netherlee.....2746 Rankine.....
Noddis .....1944 Dickinson.....M M & Co
Pearlmoor...2576 Moffell .....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst.....W & A Graham & Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Strathenderick...3343 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Surada .....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Somali .....1615 Greeve A Strandes .....
Siagn .....2913 Marison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala .....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2345 Pardon .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....2939 Clarke.....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
B Planet Neptune	2821	Price	Chittagong		N F F Mair & Co
C & R Hidalgo	2760	Bonhall	Hull via K'chi	30-3	P M & Co
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	2-4	M M & Co
F Ismaila	3381	Ross	Rangoon	26-3	M M & Co
H Amatonga	2053	Wooster	London	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Britannia	3578	Barcham	London	31-3	P & O S N Co
M Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	26-3	P & O S N Co
N Inverseek	3203	Smith	Philadelphia	27-3	R A Willis
P Barenfels	3467	Engelge	Hamburg via Karachi	24-3	W & A G & Co
Q Ahmedi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	27-3	B & P N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kageshima Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	26-3 N Y Kaisha
2	Olympia	3269	Tact	Liverpool	27-3 W & A G & Co
3	Dandolo	3197	Giacopello	Calcutta	25-3 F Rubattino S N Co
4	Ile de la Reunion	3015	Trichon	Havre	24-3 J Mackintosh & Co
5	Lindenfall	2595	Tallock	Kobe	7-4 T Morrison & Co
7	China	3368	Bergueglian	Kobe	26-3 W Deuse
8	Africa	2565	Bodessich	Trieste	1-4 W Deuse
9	Lawada	2124	Lane	N F	M M & Co
10 & 11	City of London	5693	Whish	Liverpool	6-4 K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	27-3 P & O S N Co
14	Damra	762	Moxon	Busreh	25-3 M M & Co
16	Nairn	2324	Lasson	Dunkirk	25-3 W & A G & Co

H W V D

Linga .....951 Cuthbush.....Karachi.....26-3 M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanudi.....547 Ahmed.....N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Courland.....760 Ebrahim...G Ports.25-3.Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati....513 Ahmed...Mangalore,...26-3Bo S N Co Ld

Offside Q.

Mohammadi ...1252 Coates. Zanzibar.29-3 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Singu s	Murison	Rangoon, Mar 14
24	Linga s	Cuthbush	Karachi, Mar 22
	Danbarmoor s	Barton	Mar'gea, Mar 23
	H M S Royal Arthur	Underhill	Chatham, Feb 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Ruth s	Hellieson	Moulmein
	Nordvest s	Kofoed	Port Ferrago

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Moxon, for Persian Gulf.
" Naira, Lassen, for Dunkirk.
" Springburn, Crosthwaite, for Calcutta.
" Ile-de-la Reunion, Trichon, for Havre via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Singu, for Karachi, Marmugoa and Rangoon.
" Australien, for Sydney, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Co's Steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 23rd instant at 6 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—90 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 14 bales wool, R Rampartap; 16 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 79 bales wool, J Moolchand; 60 bales wool, C Thakersey; 35 bales wool, M Ruttonsee; 24 bales wool, H Mitha; 15 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co; 16 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, A Verzial; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 2,015 cwts myrabollams G Madhavji and Co.; 1,990 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co; 8 cwts guts, H A Oomer; 4,014 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas; 2,520 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 43 bales wool, D Nagji; 1 bale wool, K Balkisandas.

City of London s—50 bales hemp, E Omersey; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Britania s—2,080 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 5,040 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas; 13 casks wet salted goat skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 4,082 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

Arabia s—895 cwts turmeric, S Bhimji; 11 bales skins, M J Jeomabhoy and Co.

Amatonga s—12,018 cwts myrybollams, W Bechar; 28 bales skins, B Esmail; 5,110 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britania s—62 casks salted goat skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—5,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas; 90 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Olympia s—24 casks salted goat skins, Max Klien; 2,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—80 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britania s—75 casks salted goat skins, H M Halim,

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Halland Bombay Tradding and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—65 bales hemp and 50 bales cottonfy K Visram and Co; 25 bales cotton waste Tokersey Damji; 275 bales cotton Prear de Soan and Co; 28 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 2,001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 70 cwts gum T V D Godsey Bros; 561 cwts myraballums G N Merchant and Co; 315 bales cotton waste K Meledvina; 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—250 cwts old brass and copper metal Y A Hoossein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nairn s—2,000 cwts teelseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—15 bales hemp H Gomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—165 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—700 bales cotton Kollicker Pavri and Co; 150 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kageshima Maru s—10 cwts sharkfins A Alarakhia and Co; 130 cwts raisins Currumsey.

China s—500 bales twist S J David and Co.

Assaye s—2 cases opium P and O Co.

Knt Errant s—1,150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—275 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 2,500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist and 250 bales cotton peace-goods E D Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 125 bales twist Cursetji Bamonji and Co.

China s—400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—90 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Knt. Errant s—930 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton S Framji and Co; 100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales Ralli Bros.

Lindenhall s—2,200 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lindenhall s—660 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

China s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Australien s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 205 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Knt. Errant s—174 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

China s—209 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th March.

595 PRACTICE.

The Service Class Firing (including the Gatacre Cup Competition) unavoidably postponed on the 21st instant will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Sunday the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

596 PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

The proficiency examination part II Gunnery will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p.m. at Mahaluxmi Fort.

597 LAYERS COMPETITION.

The Gun Layers Competition will be held on Saturday the 27th instant at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

598 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to the E E Coy :—

Sapper R K Ray.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th March.

873—Detail for the week ending 27th instant.

Friday 26th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

874. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7-30 a.m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

875. Musketry.—Half the available targets on Saturday the 27th are allotted to Officer Commanding "A" Coy for company Prize Competition the other half will be available for Class Firing.

876. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Headquarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress. White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

877. Cadets Competition.—It is notified for information that the Competition for the Adjutant's Prizes (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy. Indo-British Institution, to-day Thursday the 25th instant at 8 a.m.

878. "F" Company Prize Shooting Competition will take place at Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 28th instant. Train leaves Colaba at 6.5 p.m.

879. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Friday the 26th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

IT IS many years since there were so many rats in the rural districts of Nottinghamshire as have been seen this winter. They have done a great deal of damage to cornstacks in farmsteads, and during threshing operations on the farm occupied by Alderman H. Heath, J.P., of Arnold, nearly a hundred of the rodents were killed in a single day. So troublesome have the rats proved on the Duke of St. Albans's estates, at Bestwood, that the tenants have combined and agreed to pay a man to trap or poison the vermin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BINNING.—March 24, at Curzon House, to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Binning, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BERRY—AMOS—March 9, at Karachi, George William, eldest son of John Berry, Esqr., Ipswich, Suffolk, to Henry Jane eldest daughter of George Amos, Esqr., Athlone, Ireland.

DEATHS.

JOHN—March 15, at 46, Mansfield Road, Agra, George Anthony (Sonnie), the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony John, aged seven years, four months.

SANDWELL—March 20, Alice May, wife of L. H. B. Sandwell of Barrackpore, and eldest daughter of W. J. Morgan of Barrackpore.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 1-29m., 2-10s. Low water, 7-32m., 7-59s.

Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Town Hall, 3-30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m.

Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund, 5-30 to 7-30 p. m.

Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m.

Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Confess you were wrong yesterday, it will shew you are wise to-day."—OLD PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, March 26.—Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company., 1 Bruce Lane, 5-10 p. m. Fete on the Oval and Concert in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund, 5-30 to 7-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Persia," with the English mails of 12th March due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water 2-8m., 2-59s. Low water, 3-13m., 8 45s.

Saturday, March 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Hunters' Flat Races. Bombay Hunt. The Sacred Drama, "Christiana," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 2-48m., 3-53s. Low water, 8-56m., 9-38s.

Sunday, March 28.—5th Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 3-32m., 5-2s. Low water, 9-45m., 11-19s.

Monday, March 29.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Barhanpur Tapti Mill meeting, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 4-28m., 6-43s. Low water, 10-51m.

Tuesday, March 30.—Hindu Ram Navami holiday. Jackal Club Point to Point Races. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water 5-58m., 8-27s. Low water, 1-23m., 0-27s.

Wednesday, March 31.—B. V. R., annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall 9 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4 p. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting 6 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24s. Low water, 2-51m., 1-53s.

A PRINCE ON PILGRIMAGE.—Prince Indraji Wagji of Morvi left Bombay for Nasik on Tuesday night with a few followers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow, Friday.

FATAL BURNS.—Appa Dawlata, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital on the 18th instant suffering from burns received by the falling on him of a kerosine oil lamp, succumbed to the injuries on Tuesday evening. Being a case of accidental death, permission was given by the Police for the disposal of the body.

SUCCESSFUL HINDU DOCTOR.—Dr. Vaman Desai, who passed out from the Grant Medical College and took his L. M. and S. degree with honours, and practised successfully in Bandora for about six years, has lately returned from England having passed the London M. B. B. S. with a special training in midwifery and Gynæcology. Mr. Desai is the second Hindu who has secured these eminent London degrees in medicine and surgery. He has opened a consulting room in Bandora and another at Bhuleshwar.

MODH BANIA INDUSTRIAL AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS.—A meeting of the Modh Banias composed of the four seats, viz., the Perocha, Cutchi, Nagaria, and Ghoghari met at Gulalwadi on the afternoon of Sunday, the 22nd inst., when Messrs. Davkaran Nanji and Jivandas Pitamber, the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Desai Chugondas Nanji Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Lalji Anath Ashraya Fund, presented their report of the working of the funds for the last year. The object of the funds is, to assist these of the Modh Banias who cannot help themselves, to carry some petty industry or trade, and also to assist the disabled and the destitute members of the community, as also poor, helpless widows for their own maintenance and the education of their children. The report showed that the trustees had deposited Government promissory notes of Rs. 32,300 and a Port Trust bond of the value of Rs. 500 with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody. From the report it seems that during the year under review a sum aggregating Rs 852-4-0 was subscribed by donations from different members, while Rs 1,348-4-0 were given away to people who sought assistance. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr Purbhoodas Davidas, B.A., who worked as an Honorary Assistant Secretary during last year, resigned on grounds of other private engagements and Mr Harakhchand Laxmichund Shah was nominated in his place.

THE PARSI WILSONIAN GATHERING.—The 15th annual "Jashan" gathering and dinner of the past and present Parsi students of the Wilson College was held at the Tutorial High School, Grant Road on Saturday. The "Jashan" ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the Naib Dastur Rustomji Sanjana, when a good number of the students was present. After the ceremony was over, the learned Dastur gave a very instructive sermon in English on "Chastity in Zoroastrianism." Mr S. K. Dastur thanked the Naib Dastur for his masterly sermon. At 7 p. m. some of the past and present students acted successfully with dress and scenery, the "Bond-Story" from Shakespear's "Merchant of Venice." At 8 o'clock all sat at the dinner table. About 75 students, including 12 lady students, were present at the dinner. The following toasts were proposed and drunk. "H. I. M. the King" proposed by the President ; "The Zoroastrian Community" by Mr. K. S. Khambata; "The Land We Live in" by Mr. A. R. Wadia ; "The College ;" by Mr. Vakil; "The Past Students," proposed by Mr. Pittawalla, and responded to by Mr. P. K. Bamji; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Bhaya, and responded to by Miss Colah; "The Secretaries," by Mr. Spencer, responded by Mr. A. R. Dubash; "The President," by Mr. Hodiwalla, and responded to by Mr. F. M. Mehta. At the dinner, Mr. Dubash thanked Mr. F. D. Master for allowing the use of his school for the gathering and Professor Jehangir Davar and Mr. Pheroz Marker for dresses for the play. After the dinner a farce "Advice Gratis" was as successfully acted by some of the students.

THE FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Mr. E. T. Lambert concluded the enquiry yesterday at the G. T. Hospital touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Jaibai, aged about fifty, who was knocked down by a motor-car driven by Major Kilkelly on the 19th instant.

Chinabai, a sister of the deceased, said the deceased came to Bombay from her village on the 19th instant. Neither the witness nor the deceased had been to Bombay before. Witness was with the deceased on the Bhendy Bazaar-road at about 11 a.m. on that day. There was also another woman with them. They were on the left side of the road and the deceased began to run across the road suddenly. She passed between two bullock carts when a motor-car came from the direction of the J. J Hospital and the deceased ran into it. The deceased fell. The car stopped at once. Deceased was picked up and removed to the hospital where she died. Before the deceased crossed the road, witness warned her not to, but she went on. A tram-car had just passed and the deceased tried to cross behind the tram-car.

Major P. P. Kilkelly said at about 10-45 a. m. on the 19th instant, he was proceeding from the J. J. Hospital towards Pydhowni, driving his motor-car No. 1040. He had just passed Erskine-road when there was a swing of carts to his left. After he had passed the junction of Bhendy Bazaar-road and Erskine-road, a woman jumped out from between two bullock carts from five feet in front of his car. Directly witness saw her, he tried to swerve off to avoid an accident, but practically, instantaneously she struck the left hand front mud-guard, which knocked her down. Witness put on the brakes at the same time as he swerved. The left rear wheel passed over her foot and the car stopped at once. She never got in front of the car at all. Witness jumped out and saw that she was seriously hurt. He put her into his car and drove back to the J. J. Hospital. Witness was going at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour at the time—perhaps only seven or eight. He could not, in any possible way, have avoided the accident.

Vithal Biraji, a chauffeur in the employ of Major Kilkelly, corroborated his master.

The medical evidence showed that the death of the deceased was due to shock from the crushing of her right leg and fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by her having been accidentally knocked down by a motor-car.

THE G.T. HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The fourth Annual Social Gathering of the pas and present teachers and students of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School was held last Sunday, and was the most successful gathering ever held in the premises of the G. T. High School. An unusually large number of present and past students and teachers showed their active interest by their presence in the Hall, which was literally packed. Before the formal business of the gathering commenced, Mr. D. G. Padhye held an informal meeting of his past pupils. At the formal meeting which commenced at 5 p. m. at the special request of Mr. Padhye, Mr. Bhimji N. Dalal, B. A., LL. B., Solicitor, who was one of Mr. Padhye's past pupils, was voted to the chair. Last year's report was read.

Mr. Padhye then delivered a speech in which he laid a great stress upon two characteristics in particular that were invariably found amongst the G. T. High School students. Self-control or disipline, and love for past teachers were pre-eminently possessed even in after life by the students of the institution. A number of recitations in Gujarati, Sanskrit and English were gone through. All were very well done, but the piece from Shakespeare's King John (the dialogue between Hubert and Prince Arthur) was most appreciated by the audience. A number of gymnastic feats was also another prominent feature of the entertaiment. Refreshments were then served and the merry gathering dispersed late at night after enjoying a deal of fun in magic, singing, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Note—[On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under rape in Assam represents some 4-1 per cent. of the total area under rape and the mustard in British India.] Including estimates for permanently-settled area, the district reports indicate that the area under rape is 267,100 acres as compared with 261,000 acres last year. The increase is due to the fact that some high land which in other years would have borne transplanted paddy was owing to deficiency of rainfall, sown with rape. During its growth the rape crop also suffered from the scantiness of winter rain. In some tracts there has been practically no rain at all. Consequently only a moderate harvest has been obtained. In Darrang and Sibsagar the yield is reported to have been particularly small, due partly, in the case of Sibsagar, to damage done by insect pests. The total estimated outturn for the Assam districts is 44,200 tons or approximately 4 per cent. more than last year.

AT its last meeting, the Madras Corporation when rejecting the application of the Madras Electric Tramways Co., for leave to extend its lines, had its attention called to the alleged superiority of the Calcutta and Bombay tramways. "The Calcutta Tramway Co.," says the "Englishman," "cannot unhappily lay claim to any distinction in virtue. Their cars are notoriously insufficient in number and thus often dangerously crowded. They are also in the majority of cases . . . disgracefully badly kept, their shutters shattered, their exteriors a disgrace, their interiors sordid and dirty. As for silent running, the dwellers in the streets, through which the cars shriek their way, have a different tale to tell."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 16th March :—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution 5, dated 8th January, the following correspondence:—(a) Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 20th January :—"I am directed to forward herewith extract from the Proceedings of the Board, dated 15th September 1908, having reference to the question of the assessments of vacant land and plots belonging to the Board during the course of building operations together with a copy of Counsel's (Mr. Lowndes') opinion with the case submitted to him in the matter and to enquire whether you are agreeable to join with the Trust in stating a case for the decision of the Court as suggested by Mr. Lowndes."

(b) Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 8th March :—With reference to your letter dated 20th January last, enquiring whether I am agreeable to join with the Trust in stating a case for the decision of the High Court in the matter of the Municipal Assessments on portions of the Trust's properties, I have the honour to state that I am advised that the result which, you desire, can be attained without any difficulty in the ordinary way prescribed by the Municipal Act.

There are, I understand, a large number of Trust Appeals now awaiting disposal at the hands of the Assessor and Collector which may be classified as follows :—

(a) Appeals in respect of plots leased.
(b) Appeals in respect of the sites of houses pulled down.
(c) Appeals in respect of plots which have been newly converted into building plots.
(d) Appeals in respect of houses.
(e) Appeals in respect of houses partly acquired.
(f) Appeals in the case of properties partly pulled down.

If you wish to appeal to the Courts against the Assessor and Collector's decisions in any or all of these different classes of cases I would suggest that you should select typical cases and file appeals in accordance with the provisions of Section 217 of the Municipal Act before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

I do not doubt that if this is done the Chief Judge would agree on the application of either one or both of the parties to make a reference for the decision of the High Court under Section 2 of Act XII of 1888 upon any doubtful point of law.

I do not consider it desirable that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court who is specially empowered by law to hear these appeals should be deprived of an opportunity of offering his opinion on the points of law involved when a reference is made to the High Court.

(c) Memorandum from the Engineer, dated 16th March :—I have received a notice from the Assessor and Collector, under Section No. 164 of the Municipal Act, to attend to-day (16th March 1909) and state the Trust objections to various assessments. This is purely formal as the objections have already been made, and it will be necessary to lodge Appeals within fifteen days to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. I would therefore request the favour of your obtaining the Board's sanction to such appeals being made, and also to Counsel being instructed to appear in these appeals.

Resolution :—Sanction is accorded to the appeals being made and to the appearance of Counsel as requested.

Considered the following notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, C.I.E., dated 5th March :—"That in view of the fact disclosed by the Budget Estimates for 1909-1910 that if interest at 3 per cent. per annum on Schedule C lands is paid to Government as provided in Section 68 of the Act, the liberal financial treatment promised by H. E. Lord Sandhurst on the occasion of the passing of the Act will result in an actual loss to the Board on these lands, the Chairman be requested to address Government asking them to suspend the payment of such interest until after the disposal by them of the representation of the Board for a larger contribution towards the resources of the Trust."

Resolution.—Adopted.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided last evening at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Chairman informed the Committee :—"Mr. Joseph Hall, the Executive Engineer, has applied for three months' privilege leave from 24th April 1909. He is entitled to this leave and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its being granted. I also recommend that Mr. B. H. Hewett, the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, be appointed to act for Mr. Hall during the period on such remuneration as the Corporation may be pleased to fix in accordance with Section 74 (c) of the Municipal Act."

The Committee granted the leave to Mr. Hall, and requested the Corporation to appoint an officer to act for him during his absence.

Consideration was given to the following letter of the Commissioner :—"With reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 11th inst. regarding purchase of three motor vehicles for the removal of town sweepings, I have the honour to state that the Executive Health Officer, who has obtained quotations from the Leyland Motor Co., Ltd., England, reports that the cost of purchasing three motors will approximately amount to Rs. 36,270, as per estimate herewith forwarded. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Leyland Co. for the supply of the three motors, the invitation of tenders being dispensed with. I have also the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 36,270 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purchase of the motors."

The Commissioner in another letter proposed the putting up of an incinerator, where he said :—The type and size of Incinerator proposed for adoption is the Horsfall Destructor Co's tub fed Incinerator of 6 cells with a capacity of 120 tons per 24 hours and it is proposed to erect it on the site of the Night Soil Depot at the foot of Carnac Bridge. This Incinerator (or Destructor) is of the largest type and is the one which is the most favourably noticed in the Health Officer's Report on the subject. It is stated to be giving satisfaction at Bradford (35 cells), Leeds (50 cells), Greenock, and at several other places in England and on the Continent.

The initial cost of the installation is estimated at Rs. 3,03,600.

The Commissioner said that the probable cost per annum would be Rs. 14,425.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant the necessary sanction.

COST OF OVER-BRIDGES.

The Commissioner asked for the sanction of the Committee to his addressing Government with a view to obtain permission to the raising of a loan of thirty lakhs of rupees for meeting the Municipal obligations in connection with the construction of over-bridges. He proposed to ask Government to allow a period of 40 years for the currency of the loan, as the money would be invested in purchases of land.

The Commissioner further said that he might be favoured with the orders of the Corporation at an early date as the application had to pass through many hands before it reached the Government of India, and he wished to be in a position to approach the market some time in July or August next.

It was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with a request that the Commissioner be authorised to make the application to Government for sanctioning the raising of the loan.

The Committee then adjourned.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

Report of the Committee.

The Committee of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home present to those interested in the Institution their seventy-first Annual Report, which runs as follows :—

The daily total number of officers and seamen of different ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 42,830. The daily average being 117·02 against a daily average of 80·89 in the previous year.

The crews of the following vessels of H. M.'s Royal Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year—H. M.'s ship "Proserpine" from 1st January to the 16th January, having an average of 208 men of different ratings; H. M.'s "Sphinx," from 7th January to the 20th April, having an average of about 38 men of different ratings; H. M.'s ship "Lapwing," from 25th January to 29th April, having an average of about 36 men of different ratings; H.M.'s "Redbreast," from 24th February to the 7th May, having an average of about 38 men of different ratings; H. M.'s "Perseus," from the 25th March to the 23rd July, an average of about 206 men of different ratings; H. M.'s "Redbreast" from the 5th October to the 27th November, having an average of about 37 men of different ratings; H. M.'s "Sphinx" from the 28th to 31st December, having an average of about 35 men of different ratings; Royal Naval Receiving Officer's Staff and other ratings of various ships from 1st January to the 31st December, with an average of about 7 men of different ratings. During the year 14 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. The were 33 admissions to the St. George's Hospital of seamen of the Merchant Service. Seamen of the Royal Navy requiring attendance were treated by their own Medical Officers. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home. Several officers and seamen of the Merchant Service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted and until they were able to obtain employment.

The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous year and gave satisfaction.—The inmates of the Home were treated to an excellent dinner on Christmas day out of the funds of the Home. They were again entertained to a good dinner on New Year's day given by the Contractor of the Home. During the year the whole of the roof of the home was removed and repaired—and the Home fitted throughout with electric light and fans. Owing to a second billiard table being placed in the Seamen's Library a new Reading and Recreation room was built, which has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest acerning from the Henry Memorial Fund. About 45 books were presented to the Library. The billiard tables, both in the Officers and Seamen's Billiard Rooms were much appreciated and constantly used by those staying in the Home. The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Committee desire to thank the proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" for continuing to supply a daily copy of his paper gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the Committee for continuing free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. The Committee desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly sent newspapers, periodicals, and books during the year. The Committee also tender their thanks to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum.

The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year :—Mr. W. F. Hamilton, resigned his seat on the Board and the following gentlemen were asked to join to fill vacancies :—Mr. T. L. Roberts and Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R.E. The Committee have to thank the Honorary Medical Officer for his continued gratuitous services. Mr. J. H. Downing, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," March 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bennett, Mr and Mrs A H and infant
Bulfe, Miss
Bissett, Mr W S S
Bransens, Mrs 2 infts
Campbell, Col and Mrs W M
Campbell, 2 Misses
Clibborn, Miss
Coleman, Mr C W
Campion, Mr A N
Campbell, Lieut C A and Mrs
Crooke, Mr C F
DuBoulay, Mrs
Davies, Mr C H
Dunkley, Mr R J
Davies, Miss R
Day, Mr F and Mrs
Edgerley, Sir S W and Lady
Embleton, Mr and Mrs W Child 3 children
Fasson, Mr and Mrs W

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE INDIAN BORDERLAND.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—We have received from Messrs. Methuen a copy of a newly issued cheap edition of that interesting book "The Indian Borderland" by Colonel Sir T. Holdich, giving the description of his experiences gathered on the different Survey expeditions on which he was engaged from 1880 to 1900. The Survey Department does not share in any of that glamour in the eyes of the public which surrounds those who have taken part in a successful campaign; yet, in reality, their duties are none the less arduous, their privations often more severe, and the risk, in many cases, no less great. The volume before us brings out vividly the risks and sufferings to which a survey party may be exposed, and its perusal brings home to the reader how much honour is due to the individuals composing a survey expedition in a territory outside the British border.

The book opens with a description of the Survey operations connected with the Afghan War of 1878 and the chapter on this subject contains a number practical observations many of which been utilised to advantage in later expeditions. We have learnt, for instance, a good deal about the camel as a transport animal since the days of the Afghan War, the early stages of which campaign cost India no fewer than 40,000 camels. In those days a camel was simply a camel, but we have now learnt that the camel of the hot plains of Sind cannot be expected to climb the mountainous paths of Afghanistan, nor the hillbred camel of high Asia to prove a valuable transport animal in the plains. A similar remark applies to the human fighting animal, and Colonel Holdich dwells on the fact of the superior mobility of the hill-bred sipahi, in any campaign in a mountainous district, over the regiments composed of men who belong to the lowlands.

A most exiting description of a fight with the Kiderzai section of the Sheranni tribe illustrates an important point to be remembered in Asiatic warfare, which is that there is no way of disturbing Asiatics so effectually, when planted in a strong position, as appearing on their flank and threatening their rear. They cannot stand the prospect of being cut off from a safe line of retreat. A very small force moving round their flank is enough. They do not wait to count heads; all advantages of defence and position are at once thrown away, and a good fight is abandoned in a headlong rush to get away before the back door is closed. In 1883 a Survey excursion supported by an escort was sent against the Kiderzais, who after giving much trouble had declined all overtures which might lead to amendment. The escort consisted of three native regiments and two guns. They small force arrived at the enemy's strong position on the Takht-i-Suliemman, and as the attack was evidently one of great difficulty, a party was sent round to catch the defenders of the position in the rear. After much climbing the party reached the top of the ridge over-looking the position, above a cleft, deep down in the fork of which the Sherannis were busy raising earthworks, collecting stones and boulders, and making convenient little places from which to plant their bullets with effect. The author continues: "They were all looking downward, cranning their necks to see the first advance of those idiotic sahibs who thought they could walk up to the top of the Takht by the Pazai staircase; a crowd as of busy ants, if ants could be filled with an inflated pride at their own ingenuity, and with a whole gamut of Mussulman invective besides. The sahibs were just beginning to walk up. Even as we got our first hurried glance at the position, the first shell came curving up into the mountain air, and burst above our heads in a pretty but ineffective shower. It was answered by a yell of derision from the Sherannis, and by yet another fiercer yell from our Sikhs above them. They could be held no longer. It was impossible to get down to the enemy without tumbling on to his head, so it was best to let him take what he might get from where we stood on the heights above. One fierce volley right into the midst of them—one wild shriek of delight from the sipahis,—and then ensued such a getting away from that cleft as I have never seen before, and never shall see again. It was as if hot water had been poured into the ants' nest. There was no waiting to see where the volley came from. The Kiderzai section of the Sherannis will long remember that day. They are not a large clan and they were all there. A few of the best and bravest remained stretched on the ground where they had stood; and the rest, in a scattered crowd, rushed straight down the track beneath us to our right, where they suddenly became aware that a second detachment of our little force was making its way to meet them. The surprise was mutual. So completely did the rugged line of the crest of the mountain intervene between us that not a sound of our firing had reached them, and they were quite unaware that they were close on the head of the Pazai defile when the flying crowd bore down on them. Before they could come into effective action the crowd was scattered down the hillsides—anywhere and anyhow—and like a herd of ibex they disappeared in to the rifts and clefts of the hills." Two very interesting chapters are those that deal with the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission in 1884, especially the description of the city of Hirat and the arrangements, which were made for its defence—arrangements the military value of which was never put to the test—at the time of the Penjdah incident.

An occurrence which is described as taking place during one of the expeditions is illustrative of the effect of the mind upon man's physical powers and of the immense importance of nerve-control in military expeditions. On one occasion a report was sent back to the column on the move that there was no water at the next camping ground, and the Chief had ridden on to personally superintend the operation of sinking wells. A very little digging was sufficient; the water was there, but a little further down than usual. But somehow or other "that report had become inflated like a balloon in passing backward, and in ten minutes a scare was started the like of which I trust, I may never see again. No one had apparently thought of being specially thirsty before the report arrived, but the instant it was known that our water supply might be short, the fiend of an imaginary thirst seized on British and natives alike. The soldier, "more suo," immediately drank up all that was left in his water tin. The hospital doolie-bearer dropped his doolie anywhere, and commenced to gasp in agony, camp followers broke loose and scattered over the face of the country, seeking water in dry nullahs and finding none and had we been caught at that juncture by anything like an organised attacking force, we should have fared very badly, indeed. I found one of my most trusted adherents frantically digging holes in a nullah-bed with the legs of my best theodolite. I never forget those efforts—neither did he. In short the whole force went to pieces for about an hour or so. Then another report floated down the wind that water was to be had as usual so the doolie-walls pushed up his doolie, the trooper and the sipahi fell into he ranks, and all seemed equally prepared to forget that they had ever been thirsty. It was a weird experience."

The book is full of similar interesting or amusing incidents, and is well worth reading. It is contains twenty-two illustrations and a map, and is very clearly printed and well got up.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE "PIONEER."—Those who press for compulsory elementary education in India should study the report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1907-8. It shows as we have before pointed out, that progress can only be by very slow degrees, and that until competent teachers are available and proper salaries are paid to them, the exercise of the compulsory principle would be a great mistake. We read:—"The great majority of Primary schools are Lower Primary; the great majority of these have no abode save such unsatisfactory and precarious accommodation as local charity affords them; a very large number have no equipment—neither blackboards nor benches—and in the matter of instruction they are almost equally bankrupt, with 'gurus' literary only in the early elements of learning." There are 36,629 teachers, but less than 2,500 of these are 'trained" in the proper sense of the word. The pay is pitifully small: in Orissa the average monthly pay from all sources, is Rs. 7-8 in an Upper Primary school and Rs, 5 in a Lower Primary. In Patna the 'guru' receives on an average Rs. 6. The Government give subsistence and deferred allowances, but one Inspector reports that these are "charitable doles hardly sufficient to keep their recipients above starvation, with all the other income thrown in." The expenditure in these schools is about 27 1/2 lakhs per annum; and, as only about one million boys are under primary instruction out of the vast population of the Province, the problem of annual outlay in case of Compulsory attendance being introduced will be a big one to tackle. There is said to be a real demand among the people for simple education, and the number of pupils increases every year, but the difficulty is to get even moderately educated masters. That class is being given training-schools, but until a vernacular educational service is established progress must be painfully slow. It will take many years and the expenditure of large sums of money before primary instruction in Bengal can deserve the name of education.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Pasteur Institute of Southern India, which was established at Coonoor two years ago, has been able to present to the public for the second time a record of steady and satisfactory work carried on by Major J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., the Director, and his staff. That the Institute is growing in popularity is attested by the fact that the number of patients who sought treatment in it during last year was nearly double that of previous year, viz., 340 in 1908-09 as against 180 in 1907-08, of whom 173 were from this Presidency, 3 from Travancore, 17 from the Nizam's State, 23 from Ceylon, 41 from Bombay, 35 from Mysore, 27 from Burma, 9 from Bengal, 14 from French India and 1 from Goa. They comprised Hindus, Mahomedans, Native Christians, Parsees, Singhalese and Burmese, who aggregated 253, besides 51 Europeans and 39 Eurasians. It is satisfactory to note that the Report records but two failures in the total number of 340 cases treated during the year and this reflects great credit on the care and trouble which Major Cornwall and his staff bring to bear in the discharge of their duties. Besides cases actually treated, as many as 38 persons went for advice but were not treated, as the medical officers did not see any reason to suppose that these people had run any risk of infection.

Drawing patients from various Provinces in the country, the Institute has a strong claim for financial support, not merely on the several Provincial administrations, but also from the public of those Provinces. In the Madras Presidency, as many as 21 District Boards contributed a total sum of only about Rs. 2,500 and 31 Municipal bodies a sum of a little over Rs. 1,700. Contributions from the Bombay Presidency District Local Boards amounted to Rs. 800 and from the Bombay Presidency Municipalities to about Rs. 300. The Government of India give an annual grant of Rs, 4,500, while the Madras Government contribute annually Rs. 3,500. The Bombay Government have offered Rs. 1,500 for three years from 1908, and the Ceylon Government are responsible for an annual subsidy of Rs. 500. In the Native States of Hyderabad, Mysore, and Tranvancore the Institute finds generous spporters, for Hyderabad has undertaken to provide an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for ten years from 1907, Mysore Rs. 500 for five years from 1907, but Tranvancore has promised only Rs. 100 for five years from 1908. Private individuals have also given generous donations, but it cannot be said that the Institute is receiving all the support that it is entitled to from all institutions and public-spirited philanthropists, and considering the fact that it is the only institution of its kind is this part of the country, and serves the needs of the whole of India with the similar Institute at Kasauli, it is worthy of more liberal support.

THE NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Here is of course, much difficulty in obtaining any detailed news as to the conspiracy against the Amir says the "Pioneer" but information which has filtered through to Peshawar from Jellalabad serves to confirm the fact that a large number of arrests were made. There could not have been any actual outbreak, as apparently the ringleaders were seized before their plans had matured. As to the complicity of the Bibi Halima in the affair, the rumours are explicit enough and she may possibly have plotted in the interest of her son Umar Jan now in his twentieth year. That youth has, however, never shown any aptitude for mixing himself up in the dangerous game of politics at Kabul. Neither physically nor mentally has he the qualifications which would fit him to attempt the task of ruling Afghanistan, and his slothful habits forbid any idea of activity even if his ambitions mother thrust him to the front. He would have been merely a tool in the hands of the conspirators if their schemes had been successful. The Bibi Halima is a lady of strong character and comes of royal stock. Her mother, the Bibi Shams-i-Jehan was a daughter of Dost Mahomed, and her father was Mir Atikulla Khan, son of the Mir Waiz of Kabul. In Mr. Stephen Wheeller's book "A Ruler in Islam" it is stated that Shams i-Jehan was Abdur Rahman's most trusted friend and admirer and she procured his marriage with her daughter immediately after his accession in 1880. The Bibi Halima was not without her vanities in her younger days, as the following quotation will show:—"Dr. Gray, when he was in Kabul, prescribed for the Queen of the Harem. She stretched out her hand through a curtain that he might feel her pulse. She seems to have been quite ready to talk with the English hakim and showed him her photograph album and her hats and bonnets which were of English make. One of her hats was of seals skin trimmed with a squirrel's tale and artificial flowers. Her medical adviser suggested that the flowers were in bad taste and Her Highness took the hint in good part, tearing them out with her own hands which the doctor assures us were very fair as an Afghan lady's should be. The "Queen" lost all her influence at the Kabul Court when Abdur Rahman died, and she and her son have since been kept in seclusion of late years though they have never actually been made State prisoners.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 24.

Rainstorms have occurred in Chanda, Cochin and Kodaikanal. Clouds persist in the extreme North-west of the Central parts of the country and the South of the Peninsula.

Humidity is rising in Gujarat, Sind and the Peninsula, but remains low in the Northern parts of the country; temperature remains high in North-east India but is nearly normal elsewhere.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are likely in the Central parts of the country. Elsewhere dry weather is expected.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum has risen and is high at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Cawnpore and Mainpuri but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Jhansi but is generally below the average over the rest of the area. Temperature has risen and is higher than usual at some stations during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared over nearly the whole division. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen and is normal in Sind but generally higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in West Central India but is damper than usual over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen but is normal except for a defect at Veraval and Surat during the day and in Cutch at night.

The Central Provinces.—A duststorm has given 0·28 inch of rain at Chanda. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is now normal. Temperature has risen, and while the maximum is normal, the minimum is generally high.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north Hyderabad but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The area of slightly low pressure which lay yesterday over Sind and Rajputana is shown to-day over the central and the south-west Punjab. This is not affecting the weather in that region and skies have cleared in Rajputana. In the Central Provinces moderate cloud persists and some duststorms with rain have occurred in the south-eastern districts. Weather remains slightly unsettled in this area.

A few showers associated with thunderstorms have fallen in Malabar.

A few duststorms are still possible in the east Central Provinces and some thunderstorms may occur in Malabar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire	76·6	63·6	...	6·26
Jask	...	...	...	1·85
Muskat (28rd)	91·8	73·6	...	4·70
Multan	89·8	67·5	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	84·4	59·9	...	5·08
Lahore	89·4	58·2	...	1·62
Sirsa	94·3	64·1	...	0·57
Ambala	93·0	56·0	...	1·37
Delhi	94·2	70·7	...	1·17
Agra	95·5	66·0	...	1·27
Mainpuri	98·3	62·0	...	0·55
Jhansi	99·0	74·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	99·9	63·0	...	0·22
Allahabad	99·1	69·0	...	0·46
Jacobabad	96·6	61·8	...	0·44
Karachi	83·0	70·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	93·4	70·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	96·2	67·1	...	0·44
Kotah	101·5	74·1	...	0·18
Bhuj	93·6	62·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	81·8	73·2	...	0·12
Veraval	78·7	66·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	74·9	63·2	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	97·1	69·0	...	0·65
Surat	89·1	67·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	98·1	68·2	...	0·07
Deesa	99·8	62·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	94·0	64·8	...	0·00
Indore	76·1	71·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	99·0	69·3	...	1·94
Saugor	98·6	70·0	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	101·6	71·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	102·2	72·1	...	0·07
Akola	104·7	73·6	...	1·22
Amraoti	103·8	75·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	103·6	80·1	...	0·27
Chanda	102·5	76·0	0·28	0·51
Raipur	101·2	79·1	0·04	0·12
Bombay	86·0	73·8	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	86·8	72·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·0	75·2	...	0·00
Karwar	88·3	74·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	103·4	67·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	98·4	69·0	...	0·00
Poona	99·5	67·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	101·3	75·4	...	0·02
Bijapur	99·2	74·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	95·3	63·1	...	0·36
Aurangabad	99·2	68·2	...	0·00
Nizamsland (Indor)	103·9	75·3	...	0·00
Hyderabad	99·8	72·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	90·2	78·9	...	0·24
Calicut	88·8	75·1	...	5·38
Cochin	90·2	78·3	0·17	0·79
Colombo	87·0	74·0	...	8·63
Masulipatam	98·3	72·1	...	0·23
Bellary	102·5	73·3	...	0·23
Madras	103·2	77·1	...	4·05
Cuddapah	89·5	75·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	92·3	68·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	95·4	68·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	97·1	70·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	90·4	80·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 24th March was 29·914. 3 ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE EMIGRATION OF SERVANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

The amount of unemployment in England at the present moment brings the question of emigration very much before the notice of all the reading public. The daily papers frequently contain notices offering free and assisted passages to those wishing to emigrate, and whilst the Motherland is overcrowded, our Colonies are still greatly underpopulated. It is certainly not the capable servants—already at a premium even in England—whom we wish to see leaving the country, but as many of them do go, it may be well to consider a few pros and cons on the life before them in at least one portion of the Empire.

Australia, one of our largest Colonies, is crying out for domestic servants—there is room for hundreds of them—and yet many employers who are in desperate need of help hesitate to engage an English maid. Why? The English girl who enters domestic service in Australia finds the wages higher, the consideration shown to her greater and the days "off" more numerous than she has been accustomed to; but, in spite of these advantages, she assumes such tremendous airs of dignity and superiority that housewives are afraid to engage her. No one is more appreciated in the Colonies than a capable English maid with a thorough training, who is not above making herself generally useful, but the humble kitchen-maid of yesterday, who arrives with a most exaggerated idea of her own importance, is not the one to be a success until she finds her level once more, and learns to adapt herself to new surroundings.

In a country where the mistress turns her hand to anything and everything the maid cannot pick and choose her work, and where wages are so high that one maid is kept to every two or three in England, one must be prepared to work hard, even though the greatest consideration be shown towards her. With the exception of higher wages and more freedom, the life of the town servant is much the same as it would be in England, but good "generals" are in greater demand, and even where several maids are kept—cooks, housemaids, parlourmaids—all are expected to turn their hands to anything if required. The up-country servant has a harder life, but she also has extra compensations. First, her wages are higher still (£50 a year is willingly given for an efficient maid); secondly, she is thought a great deal more of; and thirdly, if she has any inclination towards matrimony, her chances of settling in life are many, for she will probably be the only girl within some miles, with many "unattached" men in the neighbourhood. To counterbalance this will be the inconvenience of living many miles away from a town and railway station, the absence of water laid on in the house, and—during the summer months—the extreme heat which varies, of course, according to locality. In some districts the thermometer frequently registers over 100 degrees in the shade; no ice procurable, butter melts, flies abound, there is great difficulty in getting anything to keep, and when fowls are killed they are cooked whilst still warm. Water is so scarce that it is impossible to enjoy the luxury of a bath, and in times of drought it is sometimes even necessary to buy every drop, at the rate of 2d or more for each small bucketful. The intense heat—which is accompanied by hosts of mosquitoes—only lasts for two or three months, and to compensate for it, the winter climate, in all but the few tropical districts of the northern territory, is glorious.

The farther away from a town a household is situated the more difficult it is for the inhabitants to obtain a servant of any description, and a girl with a little courage and enterprise who is prepared to be Jack-of-all-Trades can get practically what wage she likes. Many ladies who live in out-of-the-way districts are obliged to do all their own work for weeks together—from cooking the breakfast, to washing the clothes—and would give any salary to a capable girl who was willing and obliging.

Whether in town or country, the average Australian household is run on very irregular lines compared with the method of a well-organised English home, and a sudden influx of unexpected visitors—which is no unusual occurrence—means a general scramble and the upsetting of all routine.

Many girls who have never been out of England think of Australia as existing almost in another world, and regard the voyage as an overwhelming undertaking. But in spite of the six weeks at sea, the journey can be a very pleasant one, and even the worst sailors in the world could hardly suffer any ill effects when the ocean is like a sheet of glass, as is often the case for days on end in the tropical regions. Those who have onee made the journey think nothing of it, and the Australians themselves talk as lightly of going home as the English country cousin of paying a visit to London.

The resourceful girl who goes to Australia armed with plenty of courage and a determination not to be afraid of hard work has great possibilities before her, and if she goes about it in the right spirit she can make a thorough success of her enterprise. In spite of disadvantages, at which they often grumble, few girls who have once become thoroughly accustomed to Australian life and brightness would willingly change their surroundings and return again to the land of fog and depression.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	11	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	12	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	5	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	18	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	5	22
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	*81	62	175
This day last year	75	63	174

* Includes two imported cases, one from Kutch and the other from Kalegam.

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 23rd, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	49	72	14
B	244	280	74
C	59	111	35
D	35	38	6
E	86	58	15
F	37	1	1
G	53	3	0
Total to date	563	563	145
Total rats killed			1126

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
12	7

SOME glimpses of Mendelssohn were given by his godson, Mr. Felix Moscheles, the artist, in a lecture in his studio at Elm Park-road, Chelsea. Mendelssohn was a pupil of Mr. Moscheles's father. He snowballed with Mr. Moscheles in Regent's Park, played cricket with him and gave him a black eye, and improvised on the piano while his gedson acted a dying soldier with the hearthrug as a battlefield. Of the "Songs Without Words." Mendelssohn wrote to the artist's father that, with the proceeds, "I shall buy the house, No. 2, Chester-place, a seat in the House of Commons, and become a Radical by profession." Four years after publication, however, only 114 copies of the work had been disposed of

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Trade Mark since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
PRONOUNCED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THE MOST
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark thus W. Are upon every GENUINE bottle. Richard Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARTELL'S
The wide-spread and ever increasing popularity of MARTELL'S BRANDY is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.
BRANDY

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — EYLLIARD & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

BUCHANAN'S

"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
Sold Everywhere.

EUQUININE.
A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.
Dose same as for Quinine.
Obtainable from all Chemists.
Wholesale Agents,
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PEYRON & Co., 23 Esplanade Rd.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Owing to the exceptionally cool weather the Master of the Bombay Foxhounds was good enough to arrange an extra Meet at Sahar Hill yesterday morning, and a good number of people much appreciated his kindness. Already 10 couple of the best hounds in the pack have been despatched to fields and pastures new at Belgaum, where they will doubtless show the same excellent sport which we have so much enjoyed during the past four months. The Meet was held betimes owing to the sun now rising considerably earlier, and when leaving the Jackal Club in the dim light one found it most difficult to believe that we are nearing the end of the month of March, as the temperature was in no way uncomfortably hot. Moving round the base of the familiar hill, hounds were thrown into the covert on the other side, and at once spoke to the scent of a jackal. Leaving the wood they started with a loud burst of music running across the paddy fields of the Bomanwadi Valley, and everything seemed to show that we were in for a good gallop. After crossing the Tulsi water pipe, however, the hounds threw up their heads, all traces of scent having apparently failed. For a considerable time they cast themselves in various directions without success, but just when we were abandoning all hope of again finding the scent one hound whimpered some little distance away and the rest of the pack soon followed him. Off we went again along the Bomanwadi Valley and then crossing some poisonous melon ground we swerved to the right over the pipe again towards the big stony nullah. Just before reaching this wide dried up water-course the hounds took a sharp turn to the left and the best part of the run then ensued over a pleasant line of country past Vangoli village to the Andheri Road at a spot not far from the Grange Bungalow. The many new houses which have been erected during recent years seriously effected our sport, though one is bound to admit that during this record season they have caused us wonderfully little trouble. After a somewhat lengthy check hounds again hit off the line and ran in the direction of old Marole village, but turned to the left round the Marole side of Stacey tank, and hunted very slowly along the slopes of Sunday Hill. The scent, however, was but fitful, and after doing their best to keep to it in the open grass country for a short distance, the hounds were defeated. No hounds can hunt when the scent fails as it did yesterday morning, and the jackal was accordingly successful in making good his escape. The absence of dew owing to the time of year was probably the reason for the failure of the pack to hunt as they otherwise would have done.

JACKAL.

BOXING.

The Poona Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA MARCH 24.

A great crowd assembled in the arena to-night and the fighting on the whole was excellent right through Results :—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

SECOND ROUND.

Pte. Farley, S. W. Borderers, beat Dr. Spillard, Northamptons, after a rattling good fight all through.

Pte. Carter, Northanptons, vs. Lce.-Corpl. Martin, East Surreys. Martin knocked his man out in the first round.

Pte. Sullivan, the Queens, vs. Corpl. Daniels Dorsets. Daniels knocked his man out in the third round after a splendid fight.

Pte. Kay, East Lancs, vs. Pte. Dibbs, Manchesters. Kay was knocked out in the third round.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

SECOND ROUND.

Pte Barnshaw, the Queens, beat Pte. Atkinson, Lincolns. This was a capital fight to the end, Barnshaw having eventually won by a narrow margin.

Bombr. Griffin, 11th Battery, R. F. A., vs. Pte. Flower, Durhams. Griffin knocked his man out with a swing on the jaw.

Corpl. Chivers, Essex Regiment, vs. Lce.-Corpl. Sandford, S. W. Borderers. Chivers not having turned up, Sandford won.

Six-round contest.—Lce.-Corpl. Spencer, the Queens, vs. Pte. Roberts, Glosters. Roberts knocked his man out in the second round.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Saunders, East Yorks, vs. Lieut Chesney. Chesney was conspicuously out of it from the start. Saunders had it all his own way in the three rounds and won.

BOYS' COMPETITION.

Boy Pain, Inniskilling Dragoons, vs Boy Glossop, Worcesters. Pain not having turned up, Glossop won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

FIRST ROUND.

Corpl. Arthur, Inniskilling Dragoons, vs. Pte. Thorpe, East Yorks. Arthur knocked his man out in the first round.

SECOND ROUND.

Gr. Lyons, 8th Battery, R. F. A., beat Lce.-Corpl. Oates, the Queens.

Pte. Dixon, Worcesters, beat Gr. Fernistone, 8th Battery, R.F.A.

Lce.-Corpl. Hillier, East Surreys, vs. Pte. Hill, Durhams. Hill not having turned up, Hillier won.

BOMBAY RACES.

15th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH.

HANDICAPS.

THE FINAL PLATE.—About 1 Mile.—Ashanti Gold 9st 9lbs, Forfeit 9st 11b., Admiral Crichton 9st, Lachlan 8st 7lbs, T.M.S. 8st 6lbs, Mafoota 7st 13lbs, St. Patrick 7st 12lb, Squire Alfred 7st 3lb.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

SELLING PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Admiral Crichton 10st 3lbs, T M S 9st 11lbs, Baritone 9st 7lbs, Manlock 9st 7lb, Pincher 9st 4lbs, Alruna 8st 11lbs, Conscience 8st, Haymaker 7st 10lbs, Mergul 7st 4lbs, Peria Doray 7st, Umutbee 6st 12lbs, Wel Sorton 6st 7lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 13lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Precious last 3lbs, Dhafer 10st 3lbs, Lookman 8st 11lbs, Gladiator 9st 10lbs, Femme 8st 9lbs, Darisnoor, 8st 7lbs, Meazer 8st 6lbs, Merrily 8st 5lbs, Dilenjung 8st 3lbs, Moscow 8st, Hazza 7st 12lbs, Hadee 7st 11lbs, Company 7st 10lbs, Antica 7st 10lbs, Spearmint 7st 9lbs, Nooman 7st 5lbs, Brutus 7st 3lbs, Urgent 6st 12lbs, Desert King 6st 9lbs, Tunes 6st 8lbs, Young Salanic 6st 7lbs, Enigland 6st 4lbs Nagashi 6st.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 12lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

A RAB SELLING PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Gladiator 10st 11bs, Bendigo 9st 12lb, Moscow 9st 8lbs, Young Kohinoor 9st, Vasco 8st 9lbs, Hermit 8st 4lbs, Sir Jamal 8st, Brutus 7st 13lbs, Osborne 7st 12 lbs, His Highness 7st 11lbs, Najme 7st 10lbs, Urgent 7st 9lbs, Desert King 7st 8lbs, Tunes 7st 7lbs, Grey Rose 7st 7lbs, The Munshi 7st 5lbs, Maharaja 7st 5lbs, No Trumps 7st 4lbs, Nagashi 7st 3lbs, Young Salanic 7st 2lbs, Surrender 6st 10lbs, Middleman 6st 8lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 12lbs, it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE AU REVOIR PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.—Lockman 10st 6lbs, Bay Middleton 10st 5lbs, Creditor 10st 3lbs, Mumbra 9st 8lbs, Company 9st, Antica 8st 11lbs, Mint 8st 10lbs, Sanjakdhar 8st 8lbs, Mudkoor 8st 5lbs, Sir Jamal 8st 5lbs, Gapal 8st 4lbs, Rajput 8st 4lbs, Amood 8st 3lbs, Salamic 8st 3lbs, Farick 8st 2lbs, Osborne 8st 1lbs, Maimoon 8st 1lbs, Shanwar 8st, Zari 8st, Sabah 7st 13lbs, Hurgon 7st 12lbs, Plassy 7st 10lbs, Good Chance 7st 6lbs, Real Blood 7st 5lbs, Woolwinder 7st 3l bs, Surrender 7st 1lbs, Hyacinth 7st, Murzook 6st 12lbs, Hamaycon 6st 10lbs, Nagashi 6st 8lbs, Muzloom 6st 5lbs, Diamond King 6st 4lbs, Gwalior 6st 3lbs, Reuter 6st.

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—About 1 Mile.—Pilot 12st 8lbs, Blackthorn 12st 3lbs, Good Luck 12st, Blowhard 11st 10lbs, Seagull 11st 9lbs, Haphazard 11st 8lbs, Ripple 11st 4lbs, The State 11st 3lbs, Early Dawn 11st 2lbs, Veronique 11st, Chieftain 10st 13lbs, Gold Finder 10st 10lbs:

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday 25th March 1909.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Wednesday 24th March 1901.

SMALL CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13 2½
Mr Newtons g a h Sayar 13 2
Mr G Ks g a h Mazi 13 2½
Mr Abdoola A Bassams g a h Garnosk 13 2
Mr Ahmed Decbs b a h Dascion 13 1½
Mr Newtons g a h Young Anaza 13 2
Mr Newtons Red Roan a h Young Muktar 13 2
Mr A M Saifs g a h Defence 13 2½
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomeds b a h Salaktakin 13 1½
Mr A K Ready Moneys g a h Young Achilles 10 2½
Mr R S Forages ch a h Prime Minister 13 1½
Mr R S Forage and M Amams b a h Durbar 13 2½
Mr R S Forage and A M Saifs b a h Royal Realm 13 3
Mr R S Forage and A M Saifs g a h Harib 13 1½
Dr D Avoincs b a h Secret 13 2½
Mr Dadleys b a h Sundour 13 2½
Mr Yussuf Sheriffs g a h Lieutenant 13 1½
Mr Hoosan Obayeds g a h Yacoot 13 2½
Mr D Rauchordass g a h Muslim 2 1-2 13
Mr Adels g a h Minerva 13 3
Mr Hamed Hazamy's g h a Hurr 13 3
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2
The Hon'ble A Hill Trevor's ch a g Tannah 13 3
Mr P H Burns ch a h Mesyar 13 3
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Renter 13 2 1-2
Mr Sulleman Oosman Jamal's ch a h Hudhud 13 2½
Mr Zamel Jeweser's b a h Kazalam 13 1
Mr Jassem Abdul Karim's b a h Kazalam 13 3
Mr Ahmed Deeb's g a h Burjak 13 3
Mr Ebrahim benzaids g a d Taiseer 13 2 1-2
Mr R S Forage and E Mana's ch a h Waterloo 13 3
Messrs A R Zaid's H Hazamy's ch a h Gunnam 13 3
Mr Jassem bin Mahomeds g a h Chilla 13 2 3-4

THE PARSI GYMKHANA.

The following is the report of the Parsi Gymkhana for the year ending 31st December :—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the Annual Report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December, 1908, as well as the Balance Sheet of Accounts, which shows a surplus of Rs. 703-14-3 at the end of the year, the total amount at the credit of our Institution thus being Rs. 11,770-6-9, against Rs. 10,173-0-7of the last year. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory.

Members—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year was 289; of whom 95 were life members, 133 subscribing members, and 61 on the absent list. There were during the year 17 new members elected, while 10 resigned.

Death—Your Committee have to place on record their deep sense of regret at the loss the Gymkhana has suffered by the untimely death of their President Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhai, Baronet (4th).

Endowments—Your Committee have great pleasure in announcing that Bai Banubai F. Commissariat and her son Mr. H. F. Commissariat have very generously offered a sum of Rs 15,000 for the construction furnishing and maintenance of a sporting library to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. S. F. Commissariat, a member of our Gymkhana, and that your Committee have thankfully accepted their munificent offer. Your Committee confidently trust that the same will meet with the cordial acceptance of the members and the library will be named after the deceased and styled as "The Parsee Gymkhana S F. Commissariat Sporting Library."

Cricket—Your Committee are glad to say that amicable relationships restored last year between Hindoo and Parsee cricketers having continued, several matches during the last rains were played between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Hindoo Gymkhana and the local Parsee Cricket Clubs ; and a programme of a similar character to that of the previous seasons, including matches with the Bombay Gymkhana was satisfactorily gone through.

Parsee-Presidency Match, Poona—This annual fixture was also gone through as usual and your Committee are glad to say resulted in a win for the Parsees.

Triangular Matches, Bombay—The new feature introduced last year of playing Triangular Matches during the pukka cricket season (Monsoon) between the three communities, viz., Europeans, Parsees and Hindoos, was continued this year, and in both the matches against the Parsees and the Hindoos the English team scored victary each time.

Billiards.—A handicap tournament for a game of 3C9 up was played during the season, which was won by Dr. D. P. Sethna.

THE consequence of rumours of an intended attack by outlaws and Khotwals, the Militia posts in the Eastern end of the Tochi Valley have been strengthened temporarily by four companies of Native troops. The strength of the Thal Post is being increased to four companies of Native Infantry.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

FINLAY MILLS.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Finlay Mills, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Mr. J. L. Symons, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the Directors' Report :—"Your Directors have the pleasure to convene the fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, and to submit their report together with the balance sheet, duly audited, made up to 31st December 1908. The profit and loss account, which is for the whole period from the formation of the Company to 31st December 1908, shows a profit of Rs. 32,138-10-8, which the Directors have decided to place as regards Rs. 7,897-14-3 to credit of preliminary expenses account, thus writing off the whole sum at debit thereof and as regards the whole of the balance say Rs. 24,240-12-5 to depreciation of machinery account, the agents having kindly agreed to waive any charge for commission. The whole of the Company's property has been insured for Rs. 28,45,000. The machinery for the spinning mill and the weaving shed has now all been erected, also the two oil engines and the electrical installation. The mill was partially started on the 16th July 1908. Your Directors much regret having to report that owing to their expert advisers having underestimated the amount of power required to drive the mill a third oil engine had to be ordered, also some larger motors. The orders for these were given directly the position was realised. The third engine is now in course of erection. The two engines and motors were found only capable of driving the looms and about half the total of spindles. The mill has, of course, been working at a disadvantage, but it is hoped that the third engine and the additional motors will be ready in month or two. While your Directors so greatly regret the long delay that is taking place in getting the mill into full working order, they are very pleased to be able to say that the production of both yarn and cloth is all that could be desired both as regards quantity and quality. This seems to prove that the system of the electric drive is a success and that shareholders may look forward with confidence to good returns later on."

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—"I have not much further information to give you beyond what is contained in the Annual Report, the adoption of which it will presently be my duty to move. The delay that has occurred owing to the two engines being insufficient to run the whole mill has been most annoying. I am glad to say, however, that the erection of the 3rd engine is now approaching completion and there is good reason to hope that we are fast nearing the end of our difficulties. The bright side of the picture is that our production keeps very good as regards quality and quantity This applies to both yarn and cloth. As you well know the market for cloth has lately become depressed, I think we may look for a rapid improvement in the cloth markets directly a fair monsoon is assured. The yarn market is much better owing to stocks in China having run very low. I trust shareholders will not be discouraged but have patience to wait a little longer. The mill is up to date in every way and there is good reason to expect that it will soon be giving profitable returns."

The Directors' Report and audited accounts made up to 31st December were adopted, Messrs. J. H. Symington and Ruttonji Moolji were re-elected Directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Gool Mansions, Wellington Lines, Fort, Bombay. Mr. M. C. Dharamsey, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

When Mr. M. C. Dharamsey the Chairman moved for the adoption of the Directors' Report and the audited accounts, which was seconded by Mr. S. R. Broacha, Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji one of the shareholders said that Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co. deserve the best thanks of the shareholders for the magnificent price of the share, viz., at Rs. 5,200, which has been ruling in the market. Before they were appointed agents of the Company the price was Rs. 1,800, which shows that they are managing the affairs of the Company with great zeal and economically and to the best interests of the shareholders. However he would like to draw the attention of the shareholders to one point in the Report, that the Directors have only recommended Rs. 300 per share as dividend which absorbs only Rs. 60,000 and the balance they recommend to be carried to other funds. In his opinion theirs was not a mill concern and it was therefore not desirable to carry any more sums to the funds recommended in the Report. Shareholders would be pleased if Rs. 50 more were declared for dividend ; to which the Chairman replied that the Board of Directors while recommending the some of Rs. 300 as dividend had carefully considered the matter. Besides the Company had of late purchased one Press and two gins and they hoped to get better profit in this year, and so he trusted the Board would see its way to meet the wishes of shareholders for a more handsome dividend next year, which explanation was was approved of by the meeting.

The Report (which has already been published) was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 300 per share was declared. Messrs. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, and Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy were re-elected Directors. Messrs Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson and Shapoorjee Bamonjee and Co., were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 175 each. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	..
Teheran ...	24	1	35 p. m.	1	05
Suez	24	2	10 p. m.	0	28

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted between Bassora and Bagdad. (24-3-09).

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLAIM FOR MONEY.

Peculiar Agreement.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

FULBAI AND OTHERS VERSUS GULABCHAND PREMCHAND GUJAR.

For the plaintiff-respondents :—Mr. M. V. Bhat.

For the defendant-appellant :—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona. The plaintiff in this case sued the defendants to recover Rs. 9C0 with interest. The circumstances of the case were that by an agreement made between the parties to this suit the plaintiff promised to pay the sum of Rs 1,800 to the first defendant as a consideration for the first defendant's promise to marry his niece to the plaintiff's son. But before the marriage could take place the plaintiff's son died of plague. Under the agreement, however the plaintiff had, before her son's death, paid to the first defendant a sum of Rs 750. The question was, whether having regard to the character of the agreement between the parties, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the sum from the first defendant. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Baramati, who ordered plaintiff to recover Rs. 750 with costs in proportion from the defendants. In appeal the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance and rejected the appeal. Against this decision, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, observed that the question was whether, under the agreement, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the sum from the first defendant. Both the Courts below have decreed the claim and the first defendant has appealed from that decree. It was contended that the agreement, being an agreement by way of marriage brokerage, was void as opposed to public policy and therefore under section 65 of the Contract Act no sum paid under such agreement could be recovered. After reviewing the legal aspect of the case, his Lordship confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

CHEATING IN RESPECT OF WATER WORKS

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

IMPERATOR VS KESHAV BHAGWANTA TAMMANCY.

For the accused.—Mr M. B. Kolasker and Mr Hormuzdiar P Dastur,

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday further heard the appeal of the accused, who was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for cheating and inducing delivery of property in respect of certain water works required to be carried out in the place belonging to a Maratha Rani Jaghirdar near Aurangabad. The appeal has been reported.

As the accused did not answer to his bail, his appeal was dismissed. A warrant is to be issued for his arrest. Notice was ordered to be issued on the surety to show cause why the amount of his bail should not be forfeited. Counsel was asked why he had written a certain letter in respect of the interrogatory of an additional witness to the Registrar, instead of through the pleader. He expressed his regret for having been overzealous in doing so, as the matter was urgent and the pleader instructing him was not available on the spot.

The papers were referred to the Hon'ble the Advocate General. Mr. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, was told to take a note, as representing the Pleaders Association.

CLAIM FOR PROPERTY.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

RATANCHAND HARAKGHAND VS. DHARAMCHAND.

For plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. Bhandarkar.

For defendant-respondent.—Mr. Bhat.

In this case the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant, certain property at Jamte consisting of seven items, including a land, a house and five open building sites. The plaint stated that these properties belonged in proprietary right to one Fulchand Suklal. They were sold in execution of a decree and purchased by one Nandram whose heirs had sold the property to the plaintiff. The suit was instituted because of the obstruction caused to the plaintiff by the defendant in taking possession of the property. Defendants on the other hand contended that they were in possession of the property and that plaintiff had no right. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bhusawal, who rejected the claim with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Khandesh confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, passed an order dismissing the appeal with costs.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

BAI MULIBAI VS. CHUNILAL PITAMBER.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. Lowndes.

For the defendant.—Mr. J. D. Davar.

His Lordship, sitting on the Original Side, has disposed of a notice of motion in the suit, obtained on behalf of Bai Mulibai, nine years of age, daughter of Ambaram Motichand. It called upon the defendant Chunilal to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court, in consequence of his having disobeyed the express order of the Court directing him to hand over to the receiver, Mr. R. D. Sethna, the property of the deceased Ambaram, the executor of whose will he stated he was. The property demanded from him by Mr. Sethna was :—Fixed deposit in the Bank of Bombay Rs. 61,185; twenty shares in the Textile Manufacturing Company, Rs. 10,000; ten shares in the Century Manufacturing Company, Rs. 5,000; interest, Rs. 1,408; and ornaments worth Rs. 15,000 ; total, Rs. 92,563. Mr. Davar appeared to show cause against the notice. Mr Lowndes appeared in support of the notice.

Mr. Davar urged preliminary legal objections. He said the notice was served on his client's solicitors on Saturday afternoon, and the defendant and his counsel were brought down in Court on Monday. They had not the four clear days' notice contemplated by the rules. The other objection was that a commitment for contempt being a proceeding of criminal character the notice should not have been served vicariously on solicitors, but it should have been served on the person whom it concerned ; the authorities were clear on the point, from Lord Eldon to Mr Justice Kekewitch downwards They were enumerated in Oswald, pages 102 to 112.

Mr Lowndes in reply, contended that the niceties of distinction observed in England between "attachment" and "commitment"] were never known to the Indian Law. The presence of Mr. Davar in Court, and of his client downstairs, was a sort of waiver of the notice requiring four clear days.

Mr. Davar urged that Oswald expressly stated that the presence of parties was not to be held as a waiver.

Mr. Justice Russell stated that the point was one of considerable importance having been raised for the first time, and he deferred judgment. In delivering his judgement subsequently his Lordship held that personal service of notice was necessary. The four clear days' period, although necessary under the rules, could be got rid of by the special permission of the Judge. Again, in urgent matters, the hard and fast rule of four clear days could not be held to prevail. The present was a case in which the Court would be fully justified in not adhering strictly to the rule in question. The notice must be served on the defaulting party personally along with the translation in a language he was capable of understanding. This was the practice observed since the days of Lord Chancellor Eldon, and even before that time.

There was a conference between the parties, and a consent order was taken. The defendant Chunilal should hand over forthwith the receipt of the National Bank for the ornaments, and the receipt of Nagar Dhulchand for Rs. 15,000, duly endorsed. He had already given to the plaintiff's attorneys the names of the alleged trustees to whom he had given the Rs. 60,000. With reference to the 20 shares in the Textile Co. he had sold them, and repurchased them on his own account. The plaintiff was therefore satisfied with the injunction granted. Costs to be costs in the cause. Defendant to give inspection of his accounts.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE PURSHOTAM GOPALDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule "nisi" for leave to withdraw the petition, remarking that his clients had settled with their creditors.

Mr. Howard, Clerk of the Court, said that the insolvents had not paid the fees due from them.

His Lordship granted the rule asked for, on condition that the insolvents paid the fees first.

RE R. ROYAL.

Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the brother of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule "nisi" ordering the Official Assignee to pay to his client the amount of the Provident Fund now in his hands.

His Lordship refused to make the order applied for as the creditors had not been served personally.

RE SABAN KALIAN.

Mr. Motiwalla, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the petition.

The Official Assignee said that insolvent had not settled with one of his creditors.

Mr. Motiwalla said that his client was willing to pay the creditor a third of his debt.

His Lordship refused the application, as the insolvent had not complied with the order, which was a condition precedent to the withdrawal of the petition.

RE VELJI MURJI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this case was allowed to stand over for a fortnight by consent, as there was a chance of the matter being settled amicably.

RE HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HUBIB.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for a creditor, said that his client had taken out an order for substituted service, but as the insolvent was in hiding, the order could not be served upon him. Mr Davar suggested that a fortnight's interim order might be granted to the insolvent in order to induce him to come out of his hiding place and that the Official Assignee supported the application.

His Lordship granted insolvent a fortnight's interim order.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent was his client, to whom he would communicate the order of the Court.

RE BOMONJI CURSETJI GAZDAR.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE HIRALAL SHIVBUX AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of their petition with an order to the Official Assignee not to declare a dividend till the disposal of the rule "nisi."

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain S. G. D. Andrews, and Captain W. H. Bamber.

THE Marine Court continued the inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision on the 27th February last, between the s.s. "Godaveri" and a boat in the Dock channel. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Bombay Government ; Mr. Tennant, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Mehta, Pleader, appeared for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Sulleman Ismail, Master of the s.s. "Godaveri" ; and Mr. Vicaji F Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Dadaji Ganu, the tindal of the boat.

Dadaji Ganu, tindal of the "muchwa," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the day of the collision, they were going from Thana to the New Docks, now under construction. There were eight persons in the "muchwa." The boat was laden with sand and was four feet above water at the stern, and about six inches above water in the middle. There was no breeze. The sail was set on the right side. He could see ahead and was keeping a lookout. He was well acquainted with the portion of the harbour where the collision took place. There were prows at anchor far away behind the "muchwa." At first when he sighted the "Godaveri" she was about 100 to 200 fathoms distant. The "muchwa" was passing on the port side of the dredger. On seeing the steamer, the boat was rowed fast. The steamer came very fast towards him. He did not hear any whistle. There was plenty of water for the steamer to pass behind. No warning was received from the "Godaveri." After the collision he and his crew were picked up by a Port Trust boat. The steamer went a long way off, about 25 or 50 fathoms further. They were picked up after about 15 or 30 minutes. He did not make a statement to anyone on board the "Godaveri."

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, the witness said the "Godaveri" had the dredger on the starboard side.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that the steamer was about 50 or 60 fathoms away from the dredger when he saw it.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, the witness said "the Godaveri" came at right angles to the boat. There was room for two or three steamers to pass behind his "muchwa." He was shivering when he was taken on board the 'Godaveri." He did not know what he said to anyone on board the "Godaveri." There was one Mr. Ranade on board, who wrote something down. He did not know what it was. He was shivering from cold. He dictated a statement to Mr. Ranade, but as he was not in a normal state at the moment he did not know what he told Mr. Ranade.

Examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said he had been carrying sand in the "muchwa" for four years. The tide was receding at the time of the collision and had a tendency to pull his "muchwa" towards the dredger. The Captain of the "Godaveri" took them to the engine-room as they were shivering and afterwards gave them four annas each with a promise of giving them eight annas each more at a tea shop. The crew of the "muchwa" did not get anything to eat on the "Godaveri."

Questioned by the Court the witness said that he could swim well.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

Shirinbai Bomanji Oliaji had taken out summonses against Khurshedbai Sorabji Oliaji and Dinshah Framji Oliaji charging the first with fraudulently concealing and misappropriating a valuable document, and the second with the abetment of the offence.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. S. Kapadia, pleader, defended.

The complainant in her information stated that the first accused was the sister and the second the son of the brother of her deceased husband. In 1897 she had given to her husband Rs. 3,000, being the amount made up of presents received by her at the time of her marriage. This amount was entrusted by her husband to his brother Framji Dadabhai Oliaji for investment. Complainant's husband died in 1893. During the life-time of her husband Framji used to give interest on the said sum to her husband, and after his death to the complainant.

The last payment of such interest was made to the complainant by Framji through his son, the second accused in October, 1907. Shortly after her husband's death, the first accused asked the complainant to give her the keys of her husband's cupboards, and as the complainant was upset at the death of her husband, and as she and the accused were all living together she handed over the keys to her believing that she would look after her husband's things and keep them in safe custody. The result of it was that all that the complainant's husband had left, went into the possession of the first accused.

After the death of Framji in 1908 Sorabji Bomanji Munshi, a cousin of complainant's husband informed her son Shavakshah, in the presence of both the accused, that a writing acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 3,000, in the handwriting and over the signature of Framji, was in the possession of the first accused. He further said that the said writing had remained with him for two days and that he had put it in a sealed cover and returned it to the second accused. A few days after that he took the sealed packet back from the second accused and gave it to the first accused as she was the person who had given the document to him. Complainant's son saw the second accused on the subject and the latter referred him to his Solicitor. Letters were subsequently written to the accused requesting them to hand over the document to the complainant, but they failed to reply.

From the conduct of the first accused, the complainant had reason to believe that shortly after the death of complainant's husband, the first accused fraudulently, and with intent to cause damage and injury to the complainant, removed and secreted the document and the second accused abetted her.

The parties having come to a settlement the charge was allowed to be withdrawn.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. James MacDonald (Chairman), and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

HAWKER NUISANCE IN THE FORT.

THEIR Worships disposed of 35 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers, for so exposing articles for sale as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

IRGAON.

Before Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas (Chairman), and Dr. M. R. Setna.

A NOVEL CLAIM.

THEIR Worships disposed of 36 cases yesterday, including one in which Suleman Akbar, a hawker, was charged with assaulting a Parsee. It appeared from evidence that the accused on seeing the Parsee, shouted out to him to come to him. The accused then asked the Parsee for Rs. 10, saying he wanted them for liquor. The Parsee refused to comply with the accused's request, who thereupon assaulted the Parsee. The accused stated he knew the Parsee from his infancy and had therefore he thought, a claim on him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

Before the same Bench Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged one Bhima Paikha with disobeying the orders of a Police Officer on traffic duty. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 2.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. H. M. Kama (Chairman), and V. S. Joshi.

PLYING FOR HIRE WITHOUT A LICENCE.

Five cases were disposed of yesterday morning, including one in which one Babu Ramchandra, a bullock-cart driver was charged with plying for hire without a licence. The accused was convicted and and fined Rs. 5.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

For Consent Decree.

52-08 M B Chothia Haji Abdul Rehmah Haji Ahmed Patel vs Deokaran Mulji and others Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Summary Suits for Hearing in Chamber.

12-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed bin Abdoola Bezad vs Muncherji Kaikhushroo Hiramaneck and others.

162-09 F P Pavri Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa vs Ahmed Haji Mahomed.

For Consent Decree.

59-08 Mansookhlal J and H Jamahedji Cawji Patell and others vs Rursondass Dharomsey and others Daphtary F and D Payne and Co Mansookhlal J and H.

513-08 Matubhoy J and M Jamiatram Jevram and others vs Jamaboo Hassanally Essaji Jehangir.

To Confir the Spe Comrs Report and for Consent Decree.

680-08 Payne and Co Shamsudin Murkay vs the Advocate General and others Mehta and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08 Tyabji D and Co Kurmally Abdoola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part-heard.

960-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Kermalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.

575-07 Wadia G and Co, Bhagwandas Harjivan and another vs Bhagwandas Jamnadas Madhowji K and Co. for postponement.

9-09 Mulla and M. Gena Vanaji and another vs Gopalji Mulji and another Shroff D and D.

829-08 Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna Edgelow G W and Co.

927-07 Mulji and K. Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Maneckji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.

335-08 Wadia G and Co, Manibai vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G and P N Billimoria.

348-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm v

MAHABLESHWAR
RACE VIEW HOTEL.

WE have a number of competitors who, in advertising, praise their HOTELS for the best of every thing, but we leave that to our customers.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
47 and 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
DAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Rs. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Bombay, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are registered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM
MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J. & P.) RICHD. LIPPE — From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
STEINWEG-NACHF, Instalments from Rs. 25. — and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.
IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.
MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Supplies:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAECUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1200.
Each Vol Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909.

THE DUSTLESS ROAD—OF THE FUTURE.

WE are told that 1909 will see a great advance in the banishing of dust from villages and populous places. Whether this is to be the result of last year's Road Congress held in Paris, or of a general determination to endure no more of the plague of dust raised by motor and every other kind of traffic, it is not easy to say. If the prophesy come true it matters little what brings the relief. A writer on "Dust, its Causes and Prevention" in the *Times* divides road-dust into two kinds, like mice—the town and country dust. Though there may be more of the latter, the former is by far the deadlier. It is mostly "dessicated faecal animal matter," and is laden with every evil germ; some, taken from a quiet lodge in a respectable London square, was analysed and found to contain countless bacilli, typhoid and pneumonia being some of the least harmful. Fine macadam particles, sulphur and carbon were the most innocent ingredients, while the greater portion consisted of small sharp fragments of the oats and hay London horses had swallowed without entirely crushing. Sun, wind and traffic broke up and dried the whole until it became the fine dust that was ready to fly in every direction. To deliberate on what the trailing skirt of a delicate lady may gather up of all this and carry into her carefully swept and garnished hygienic home would shock her if she understood the component parts of the ordinary street dust. It gives doctors plenty to do in attending to the eyes and throats injured and often poisoned by it, without reckoning up many other unhealthy possibilities that lie among the particles of town dust. The motor-car may not create the dust, but it can fling it well over every one and must thus share some of the guilt of the horse to which this writer attributes almost the sum total and certainly the worst part of London dust. The day may come, he hopes, when horses will disappear from traffic in towns, except the few used for riding purposes. Then London will be dustless and happy. The cost of scavenging and watering the metropolitan area—£350,000 a year—is put down to the account of the horse, an assumption that seems a little unfair though the *Times* contributor insists on its justice. The make of road, he admits, has much to do with the amount of dust raised, the gravel and old macadam style being the most easily disturbed in this respect.

Fortunately asphalte and wood pavement are becoming every year more general in English towns, but the London Royal Park roads are still made on the old system and spread their mud and dust on the adjoining districts. The suggestion is offered that these should be at once remodelled, made concave, instead of convex, a system that might with advantage be adopted in all London streets, with the drainage openings in the centres away from the houses. This revolution and the de-macadamising of roads should do much to abolish the dust danger in cities. Country dust, however raised, is mostly road detritus, and for the loosening of this the horse, too, gets more blame than any wheels, even those of the motor-car. The infirm foundations of the country road cannot resist the pounding of the horse's feet; hence the thick dust in fine weather and the deep mud in bad. Holes are worn in the road, and these fill with water in rain weakening the surrounding surface against the next assaults. Lorries, great heavy engines, motor-cars with steel-shod tyres, flocks of foolish sheep with their sharp hoofs, all tend to fret the surface of the country road, but even then, the horse is said to be the chief offender. The difficulty in converting dusty into dustless roads in town or country is of course primarily financial. If expense were of no consequence, it should be only a matter of time and intelligence to follow any of the excellent recipes of the writer. The best—but most costly—plan is to metal with "iron slag, basalt, granite, or even limestone which have been thoroughly impregnated or coated with tar before being put down." This process would prevent dust from ever forming. The Victoria Embankment Road is made in this wise. There the tarred macadam has been well laid and any dust met with comes from elsewhere. The initial cost is higher, of course, than the water and grit-binding process but maintenance and scavenging is considerably less on such a road.

Mr. Gladwell invented a system that bears his name and has proved excellent in many places, for example in Staines and Slough as well as in the Improvement Trust roads in Bombay. Road material broken small and coated with tar is laid under the final surface and steam-rolled. The rolling squeezes up the softer stuff from below into the upper interstices, until finally a waterproof, firm, mosaic-like surface is the result, practically dustless. The repairing of a road made on this system is very cheap, costing about twopence a super ficial yard. Any road with well-laid foundations can be case-hardened by tar-spraying on its surface. This plan might be applied to the roads through villages and suburban districts where the dust nuisance is particularly felt. The time for applying the tar must, however, be carefully chosen or critics will object that the remedy is worse than the disease. The cost of this tar-spraying is not less than £40 per mile. As the scavenging expenses run to less on a tarred than on a macadam road, local authorities should not be nervous in facing the cost of adopting some such system of improving their roads. Where a road is to be remetalled the Gladwell plan is said to be less expensive and more durable than tar-spraying. To render the balance of the 30,000 miles of English roads dustless—5,000 are computed to be already done—by the application of any of the three systems advocated by the writer in the *Times* would cost about £25,000,000, or a thousand pounds a mile. Even this advocate of dustless highways does not expect to see the sum pour out of the national Exchequer. But he thinks that local authorities might be induced to see the financial advantage of dustless roads and should be enabled to borrow sufficient funds on the security of the State grants-in-aid to effect their purpose, relying for repayment of the loan on the savings resulting from the greater durability of their roads and the diminution of scavenging charges. Mechanical traction is as yet in its infancy. Its future development will emphatically demand more solid roads that will not resolve themselves into dust under the continuous traffic of swifter and heavier vehicles than are yet dreamt of.

MANGANESE ORE.

THE strenuous growth of the manganese ore mining industry in India during the past few years makes it very important that the enterprise of those engaged in its development should not be weakened by faulty information regarding the condition of the market for the ore. Our morning contemporary had a paragraph a day or two since, exalting the supply of the Caucasus over that of India, in regard to the future in a way we venture to think is not justified by facts. The argument is again brought forward that the high prices which ruled for manganese ore for 1906 and 1907 were the result of the stoppage of the Caucasus exports of the ore. This argument has had widespread circulation, but is a fallacy. It is again said that the Japanese War and the political disturbances in Russia at the close of the war caused a stoppage of exports. Such was not the case. It is true, that for the first three months of 1906 the diversion of rolling stock and the unrestful state of the country, combined to lessen the export figures, but only to the extent of about 70,000 tons, that is to say, the quantity in the first quarter of 1906 was 52,892 tons against 122,851 for the same period of 1907, but during the following nine months of 1906 there was a normal export. The total Caucasus figures for the three past years have been :—1906, 423,053 tons; 1907, 505,415 tons; 1908, 352,488 tons. The real reason of the advance in the price in 1905 and 1906, was good trade in steel and iron and the works in Europe and America found themselves with altogether inadequate stocks of manganese to meet the requirements of their large commitments of the various kinds of steel and iron they manufactured. The price of ore had been very low for some time, one of the depressing factors being the stories of large deposits in India, but it was found necessary to pay more and more to obtain what was required.

The article referred to speaks of the Caucasus doing all it can to regain the market lost. This may be true, but the sense in which that market has been lost to some extent, lies in the fact that the dry Indian ore has largely superseded Russian ore. This is shown by the variation of the prices of the productions of the two countries. Whereas a very few years ago it was difficult to sell Indian ore at all, and the price obtainable was rather under that of the Russian sort, at present a majority of steel and iron works will not buy Russian if they can get Indian at anything like the same price. The last mail brought news of sales of Russian at 8½ per unit and of Indian at 9½, or a difference of about four shillings per ton. This is quite understandable, as the Russian contains often from 15 to 18 per cent. of moisture which causes very expensive and laborious firing, while the moisture in the Indian sort ranges from a quarter per cent. to about two and-a-half per cent. at the most. The Brazilian ore also has much more moisture than the Indian and has therefore, been for some time deposed by India from its old pride of place as the best ore in the world. The total arrivals in Europe and America of manganese ore, from all sources for the past three years have been :—1906, 1,219,416 tons; 1907, 1,521,896 tons; 1908, 1,167,194 tons. Of these quantities India has contributed as follows :—1906, 486,288 tons; 1907, 650,179 tons; 1908, 555,719 tons. To the intelligent reader these figures show how India has kept its place and even advanced proportionately, as it only lost 94,460 tons in the difficult year of 1908 as against 1907, while the Caucasus lost 142,927 tons of export on smaller quantities. The collapse in price of this article as in most others all over the world, was very largely caused by the break up of finance in America eighteen months ago, but the best economical authorities now insist, and prove, that already a considerable improvement has taken place generally, as well as in the iron and steel trades in particular. They also predict confidently an unparalleled trade in these two articles for the year 1910. In any case, it does not appear that the Indian trade in manganese need fear its rivals in competition, and also the sparing manner in which the American and European works are known to have purchased during the past eighteen months leaves room for an improved demand and better prices when the present betterment in the steel and iron trades is accentuated.

GENERAL RAIKES.

GENERAL ROBERT NAPIER RAIKES, whose death is recorded, saw service in India when the rearrangement of territory was in active progress. The son of a clergyman, as have been so many of those who have attained eminence in India, he was also the grandson of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools. He reached Calcutta in 1830 and in 1836 was posted to the 67th Native Infantry. Three years later he became Adjutant to the Grenadier Regiment of Scindia's Contingent and two years later of the 1st Cavalry Contingent. He was thus present at the taking of Gwalior in 1843. Shortly after he obtained his captaincy and in 1851 was present at the taking of Rangoon, after which he was placed in command of the Arracan Battalion and of the Ramghun Horse in 1852. In the days of the Mutiny he had a somewhat extraordinary experience. While commanding at Mynpoorie his men became disaffected and refused to stay. Before allowing them to go, however, he saved the treasury, which he handed over to two Sikhs by whom it was safely transferred to Agra. This settled, the march out began and continued to within ten miles of Agra, where his men turned out and lining the road saluted him and wished him a safe journey on the rest of the road to Agra, a wish that was fulfilled. In those days the divisions of the various branches of the Army were less well defined than they are at present, and after the Mutiny he was appointed Field Engineer and afterwards Remount Agent for Upper India.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON'S EXPEDITION.

LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON by his excursion in the Antarctic regions has added to the sum of useless knowledge and reports on it in an interesting manner. He left New Zealand on New Year's day last year, and three weeks later sighted the great ice barrier which presented a face a hundred and twenty feet high. Unable to land at Balloon Inlet, as he desired, he made an attempt to reach King Edward VII Land, but owing to the prevalence of pack-ice, it had to be abandoned and winter quarters were eventually found in McMurdo Sound, the old station of the "Discovery" where a base camp was established on Cape Royds. In March the "Nimrod" returned to New Zealand and, after over-haul, left about the end of November to make a new attempt at exploration. The results are narrated in our telegrams. The expedition was subjected to the usual dangers and sufferer, in much the same way as its predecessods added a few pages of information for our geography text-books, but nothing whatever of economic value.

A FRONTIER correspondent informs us that a report reaches him to the effect that the tribes are gathering on the Kohat frontier. Four companies of regular troops, it is certain, have moved up to Tochi from Bannu to replace the Northern Waziristan Militia who are required to reinforce the posts of the Upper Tochi.

THE "Englishman's" Military correspondent in London repeats the rumour of Mr. Winston Churchill's having offered himself as the next Viceroy of India to which we may add: it is probable also he has offered to succeed the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Premier, or Lord Morley. Our sporting correspondent only wonders he has not asked the Kaiser to sub-let his exalted office. Our Lady correspondent is anxious he should take over the management of Worth's.

MR. C. F. NAPIER, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Madras, vice Mr. E. B. Powell who is retiring.

A FARIDPUR telegram reports that bail has been allowed to the twenty young Bengalis of respectable parentage, charged in connection with the Naria dacoity case.

THE District Magistrate of Benares has granted bail to Lal Mohun Mukherjee, the accused in the Queen Victoria statue defacement case, pending his appeal against the sentence of imprisonment passed on him.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE REFORM BATTLE.

EVEN the most pronounced opponents of Lord Morley's reforms have conceded, in a general way, that it is right and necessary that the people should be admitted to a larger share in the administration of India. Their criticisms, levelled at sundry details of the scheme, cannot materially alter its character. But so much cannot be said of the famous Clause 3 of the Bill. The battle will rage fiercest round it. The Lords have rejected it, although Lord Morley protested that its omission would seriously cripple the Bill, and would aggravate the tension in India. As to the fears entertained by the Indian Minister, his opponents answered him by saying that they were not legislating for the agitators in India, nor were the reforms introduced simply with the object of placating them. The common-place observation was trotted out, once again, that a show of weakness, or anything which was likely to create an impression that a public policy had been dictated by fear, was a danger to the strength and stability of government in an Oriental country. It was suggested, on these grounds, that the measure might well have been postponed. But reforms have been proposed by Lord Morley with the concurrence of the Indian Government, not because they have been wrung from him by unscrupulous agitators, but because it is admitted that the time has arrived for taking a decisive step in advance. Every large measure of reform in Great Britain has been preceded by a prolonged and persistent agitation, and Indians cannot be blamed if they adopt the Western method, keeping within proper limits, nor would it be fair to punish the whole country for the crimes and excesses of a few.

CRITICISM OF CLAUSE 3.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking against Clause 3, observed that it was never included in the demands of the National Congress, although they represented the high water mark of Indian aspirations. The reforms must stand on their own merits, and not because they are, or are not, included in the Congress programme. Either it did not occur to the Congress to make this specific demand, or they thought they might be asking too much if they made it. Whatever might have been the reason for their silence, now that the proposition has been mooted, the country will take it as a grievance if the Clause were not retained in the Bill. The strenuous fight which is maintained over it encourages the belief that it is a measure of vital importance, and political associations in India have already set themselves in motion to assure the Secretary of State that the country would be deeply disappointed if the scheme were robbed of one of its most coveted prizes, as they have now learned to regard it. The principal contention of Lord Curzon and other opponents of the proposal is that it was not included in the original scheme, that it was the bantling of Lord Morley, who had secured for it the individual support of Lord Minto, but not of the Government of India. He demands the publication of the opinions of "the men on the spot," knowing that the weight of these opinions would go against the proposal. If it may not be politic or expedient to disclose them at the present time, the critics of the proposed reform must put up with the disappointment of being unable to fortify their position with the weight of authority in their favour. In an article in "The Nineteenth Century" Sir Charles Elliott has given his decisive opinion against the proposal to give Executive Councils to Lieutenant-Governors. One of his arguments is that a civilian appointed to this office may find as members of the Council men, possibly his seniors in the same service, who may consider that they had been unfairly superseded, and who, with this idea rankling in their mind, may not be able to co-operate with a spirit of cordial loyalty. We sometimes hear about the advantage of appointing Civilians of exceptional merit as Governor of Madras or Bombay. But this argument of Sir Charles Elliott places a strong weapon in the hands of my countrymen, who are universally in favour of having their Governors fresh and unsullied from Home. Lord MacDonnell went far beyond Lord Curzon in his opposition to the Clause. "The question now for them to decide," he said, "was whether they would have corporate government, whereby the executive government was weakened, for personal government whereby the executive government was strengthened." This is a fundamental objection going to the very root of the whole scheme of reform, and it applies with as much force to the Councils of Governors and Governor-General as it does to the Councils proposed to be created for Lieutenant-Governors. We have outlived the days of autocracy and personal rule. As Lord Morley observed, it was the bureaucratic system that the reforms were designed to make a breach in. The tendency will naturally be more and more towards corporate government; but, I suppose, will stop short at Parliamentary Government, which is not contemplated, even as a distant ideal, by the prime mover and author of these reforms. It may be taken as certain that the Clause will be reinserted by the House of Commons. Will it be thrown out again by the Peers, when the Bill goes back to them? If so, might it not culminate in an acute difference between the two Chambers, leading to some fearful developments and decisive action. Mighty events have before now sprung from trivial causes, as we are aware.

THE GAEKWAR'S MESSAGE.

THE letter addressed by the Gaekwar to the Jain Conference which recently held its sittings at Ajmere, is as weighty and well-reasoned as a State paper. It contains very sound and wholesome advice to Jains, but it is of far greater significance as conveying a message to his countrymen. It is a trumpet call to all who may choose to listen to it. It is an earnest and spirited exhortation on the value of national union as the indispensable precursor of a healthy corporate existence, and of national well-being in the various walks of life. Caste is its most powerful enemy, and he lays his hand upon it as the root evil of the social system of the Hindus. It makes for division and disintegration. It raises up artificial barriers and meaningless obstructions; it sanctions and sanctifies social evils and superstitions; it has a cramping, paralyzing, effect on freedom of speech and action; and still the hateful tendency towards further divisions works as a living active principle. I have always been deeply struck with these sage words of Sir T. Madhowrao: "There is no community on the face of the earth which suffers less from political evils, and more from self-inflicted, or self-accepted, or self created, and, therefore avoidable evils, than the Hindu." The caste system cannot be abolished; the broad divisions, separating one caste from another will remain; but it is possible to make a beginning by unifying the sub-divisions of caste, needlessly embarrassing in their variety, and founded upon trivial or sentimental differences. There are many sub-divided sects which may inter-dine, but cannot inter-marry. Mr. Daphtary, a Bombay Solicitor, has formed the scheme of a social club, with the object of obliterating frivolous distinctions which are simply injurious in their effect. I am curious to see how the scheme will prosper. I understand it has been promised much support, but we are accustomed in this country to find a great disparity between promise and performance.

SCHISM AMONG JAINS.

THE Jains have been holding annual conferences, at which unexceptionable speeches are made, and pious resolutions are carried, for their social and educational advancement. Even their womankind have been holding congresses of their own. But this community, too, is divided by a purposeless schism. The Swetambars will have nothing to do with the Digambars. The difference between them may not, in reality, be more than between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. But they hold aloof, as if union with their own brethren, following the same faith, were sinful and pernicious! It would appear as if Hindu society is naturally prone to disintegration. During the last century, the Gaekwar ruefully observes, castes have multiplied by scores. It is now the urgent duty of Indian leaders to initiate a powerful movement in the contrary direction, and it will derive force and life from nothing so much as the spread of education. "Most of the injurious social customs," says His Highness, "are the outcome of ignorance of moral, social and physical laws. Diffuse knowledge of the laws among the people, and I am sure these pernicious growths on the social organism will automatically disappear." Yes; but the ignorance, with which we have to combat, is colossal and stupendous. The Jains are a prosperous and intelligent community. Yet what is the percentage of literacy among them? Forty-eight per cent of males, and a fraction over one per cent of females are literate! And literate, be it remembered, does not necessarily mean educated.

DEATH OF MISS CLARKE.

IT is no exaggeration to say that every one in this Presidency mourns deeply with Sir George Clarke. The death of his daughter, his only child, we feel as a personal loss. To praise her, now she is gone, is surely not to indulge in conventional courtesy towards an exalted personage. She was so good, so kind, so simple, and so gifted withal! She was the child of her parents, and no higher praise can be bestowed on her. No wonder she had won all hearts in society. Every circumstance in this awful tragedy adds to our grief. It was but the other day that the Governor lost his wife. That was a heavy blow to him and Miss Clarke. But father and daughter were able to comingle their sorrow, deriving comfort and solace from each other. Subordinating their personal grief to public duty, and never obtruding it on the people, they bravely applied themselves to their respective functions. Now, bereft suddenly of his last stay and hope, Sir George is overwhelmed by a calamity, in whose presence it would, as I feel, be futile to utter the commonplaces of consolation. Desolate, and amidst surroundings painfully reminiscent of his double bereavement, there is no knowing if Sir George will continue his stay in India. His going would be an immense loss to this Province. It is very rarely that we have the good fortune to have as our Governor a man dowered with such gifts of head and heart, a man so lofty and upright in his principles, so zealous and conscientious, so unsparing and devoted in his labours for the welfare of his people. We, Indians, have loved and honoured him because almost from the time he set foot on these shores he gave promise of high achievements, which are progressing fairly towards fulfilment. Now that he is made kin with us on account of a great sorrow, which is the common portion of humanity, our hearts go forth to him in passionate sympathy. We, natives of a warm climate, are deeply stirred by the Governor's misfortune, and what I have writtten is but a faithful expression of the genuine feelings which I share with my countrymen, and which I offer as my humble tribute to His Excellency.

DION.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The owners of bungalows situated on the east side of Santa Cruz have been suffering from the want of water supply. Up to the present, they have depended upon their wells for water, and when these dry, which is in the months of April and May, they have to bring it from elsewhere. They have already petitioned the Bandra Municipality to alleviate their anxiety by bringing in the pipes into the houses, but without any result. It seems unjust that one half of this growing little suburb should be deprived of these conveniences, while the other side should enjoy every comfort. Surely the Government will be kind enough to move the Chairman of the Municipality, to expedite the laying of the water pipes, thus relieving the hardships so keenly felt by the residents. Some more people are building houses on this side and cannot procure tenants, on account of this great want of water. It is to be hoped that something will soon be done. There is a main pipe already laid, and the water can easily be supplied by a few service pipes. The landlords are only too eager to pay the tax, which in time is sure to repay the initial cost. The poor people living in this neighbourhood experience the greatest difficulty. The Government does not surely intend that they should thus suffer?—Yours, &c.

M. W.

MARK ANTONY'S ORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article in to-day's issue concerning the funeral speech of Mark Antony it may be of use to quote the exact words of Cicero. After mentioning the fact that Antonius presided at the obsequies of the 'tyrant,' he states: 'Tua illa pulchra laudatio, tua miseratio, tua cohortatio.' A bitter enemy of Antonius, Cicero yet testifies to the eloquent oration of his foe, whose genius as a speaker he admits on more than one occasion, both in the Philippics and in his Letters. Moreover, it should, I think, be remembered that Cicero was an eye-witness of the events of that time, and altogether a more likely source of truth than Tacitonius or other later historians. The "divine" Philippics themselves bear the stamp of sincerity, and are easily the most courageous, if most pugnacious, things that Cicero ever wrote. Thus it is difficult to comprehend why he should express approval of the speech, if it was never actually delivered.—Yours, &c.,

R. J. B.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON'S DISCOVERIES.

Extraordinarily Good Work.

ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE POLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Lieutenant Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition, which left New Zealand in January, 1908, has returned all well.

Lieutenant Shackleton cables to the "Daily Mail," that the main expedition covered 1,708 miles on sledges in 126 days, and turned back on the 9th of January 1909, in latitude 88° 23'; longitude 162 East, when 111 miles distant from the Pole. He fixed the magnetic pole in latitude 72° 25', longitude 154 East.

The British flag was hoisted at both points. Shackleton ascended Mount Erebus. Eight mountain chains were discovered and a hundred mountains were surveyed.

Lieutenant Shackleton, in his telegram to the "Daily Mail," states that the crater of Mount Frebus is half a mile in diameter and 800 feet deep. It ejects steam and gas to a height of 2,000 feet. Lieutenant Shackleton motored four hundred miles on the sea ice.

Describing a southward dash, he states that he left Cape Royd on the 29th October, on a surface of soft snow which concealed bottomless crevass and he met with narrow escapes.

The Manchurian ponies suffered from snow-blindness and several had to be shot. In the last three degrees the party were reduced to rations of twenty ounces daily. They fought their way through blizzards raging at seventy miles an hour and drifting snow. The thermometer registered 72° of frost and the party were frost-bitten sleeping in bags.

Latitude 88° 23' was reached on the 26th December. The party were then on a plateau 10,000 feet high. No mountains were visible to the southward. On returning the party were prostrated by dysentery, the effect of eating horse-meat. Two were left in camp on the 27th February. Lieutenant Shackleton and a companion advanced to seek the "Nimrod," which they found by heliograph.

Lieutenant Shackleton believes that the Pole is situated on the plateau, 10,000 feet high. The reputed Polar calm is non-existent. Another party made a trigonometrical survey of the coast from McMurdo Sound to the Drygalski Glacier.

The "Nimrod" discovered a new range of coast mountains in latitude 69° 48', longitude 166°. No cases of scurvy occurred throughout the voyage.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Protection of Foreigners.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, stated that the Russian Guard at Resht had been instructed to protect all foreigners, and that British ships had received similar instructions with regard to Bushire and Bunder Abbas in the event of a necessity arising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

Reports from Bushire show that the Persian Nationalists have assumed complete control locally, thus following the example set at Bunder Abbas. It would seem that in a short time the Shah's authority will become a vanishing quantity in all the important towns, except Teheran, as the Nationalist movement is extending with extraordinary rapidity.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

Enthusiastic Send-off.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Roosevelt embarked at New York today on his African tour. Immense cheering crowds with numerous bands gave him a hearty farewell.

DEATH OF GENERAL RAIKES.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The death is announced of the Mutiny veteran, General Robert Napier Raikes.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Lincolnshire Handicap.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Lincolnshire Handicap was won by three-quarters of a length, two lengths separating the second and third.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Duke of Sparta 1
Arranmore 2
Longcroft 3

ALSO RAN.—Succour, Sir Archibald, Rosemate Dawn, Kaffir Chief, Mercutio, Wise Mason, Raeberry, Borax, Temeraire, Sagamore, Summer, Sir Toby, Indian Runner, Woodhall, Velvet, General Stoessel, Quality Street, Idomeneo, Gerbera and Point of View.

STARTING PRICES.

20 to 1 against Duke of Sparta.
7½ to 1 against Arranmore.
20 to 1 against Longcroft.

SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia Stops the Foreign Coastal Trade.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a conference meeting at the Ministry of Commerce has decided in favour of the abolition of the coastal steamer traffic in the Far East under foreign flags from 14th October. The Governor-General of Amur will be empowered to allow single trips as an exception up to 14th October 1913.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Questions for the Hague Tribunal.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that China has formally proposed to Japan to submit all differences between China and Japan regarding Manchuria to the Hague Tribunal.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Government Capitulate.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Advices from Paris state that Government has practically capitulated to the strikers.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Negotiations Hanging Fire.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Balkan negotiations are hanging fire.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Public Meeting.

CLASS REPRESENTATION.

MAHOMEDANS LEAVE THE HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hal here to-day, Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter presiding, at which resolutions were announced to be passed (1) protesting against class representation in connection with Mahomedans, and (2) urging the revision of the Partition of Bengal.

The meeting was only sparsely attended, the total gathering being only about three hundred, including a score of Mahomedans.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee began with a few remarks expressing appreciation of Mr. Sinha's appointment, and then Mr. A. Chowdhuri moved the first resolution protesting against Mahomedan class representation and was supported by Mr. Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Hem Chandra Mitra and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose.

The Mahomedans meanwhile were getting restless, and Mr. Shams-ul-Auda got up and strongly denounced the resolution, Mr. Nurudeen Ahmed supporting his opposition.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee endeavoured to smooth over the opposition and the resolution was eventually declared carried, whereupon the Mahomedans all got up and left the hall.

The second resolution was then carried unanimously on the motion of Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar, seconded by Mr. Radha Charan Pal.

BURMA RAILWAY.

Derailment near Toungoo.

ONE KILLED; EIGHTEEN INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

News has just been received from the Burma Railway Offices to the effect that about 5 o'clock this morning the engine, a horse-box and five third class passenger carriages of the No. 239 up passenger train got derailed at a diversion, 80 miles south of Toungoo station. The carriages took fire, and it is feared that the loss of life is heavy. The telegraph posts and wires have been burnt and telegraphic communication interrupted.

No further details are to hand yet. Medical and Railway officials have proceeded without delay to the scene of the derailment.

LATER.

Latest details received from the scene of the derailment report that 18 passengers have been severely injured and one killed. Out of three ponies which were travelling in the horse-box, one was killed. The animals are believed to be the property of Captain Hammond, I.M.S., who left to-night by the 9 o'clock train, which was the same hour at which the ill-fated train started last night. Telegraphic communication has been restored. Anxious enquiries are being made at the Rangoon Railway Station by numerous friends and relations of those who have unfortunately been the victims of the accident. Public anxiety is still unallayed, and further particulars are hourly awaited. The wounded passengers were conveyed to the Nyaungchidauk Hospital, where they have received every medical treatment.

BAIL of Rs. 2,000 was granted to Afsar-ud-din Ahmad at Dacca yesterday. His appeal will be heard by the Judge on the 7th proximo.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Opened by the Governor of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

The Governor of Madras yesterday evening opened the new Victoria Memorial Hall, which has been constructed partly by public subscription and partly by grants from Government, at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,00,000, and is to form the headquarters of the Victoria Technical Institute.

The building is considered one of the finest in this Presidency. It is the work of Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., who has adopted the architecture of the Mogul period. The material used is beautiful pink sandstone from the Tada quarries, which has been sculptured in intricate patterns. The foundation-stone was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in January, 1906. The object of the institute is to foster Indian art and industries, and the Hall will be a permanent place of the exhibition and sale of artistic handicrafts of the Presidency.

There was a large and representative gathering present and the Governor, after opening the building with a gold key, made a sympathetic speech, in which he hoped that the Memorial would be the means of inspiring the indigenous industries of the Presidency with new life, and that the prosperity of Southern India and her sons might be enhanced.

THE KABUL CONSPIRACY.

Capital Well under Control.

ARMY NOT INFLUENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the movements of the Amir, who has apparently been hesitating as to remaining at Jellalabad, or returning by rapid marches to Kabul. Latest news indicates that he is likely to follow the latter course.

The heir-apparent, Inayat Ullah, appears to have succeeded in keeping the capital well under control. There are no indications, so far, that the Army has been influenced by the conspiracy, though certain fanatical Mullahs are involved.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association here to-day, Mr. H. C. Begg was elected President for the coming year, with Messrs. W. G. Simmons and R. H. A. Gresson as Vice-Presidents. The annual report was read reviewing the events of the past year.

ALIPORE SUPPLEMENTARY BOMB CASE.

Fresh Hearing of Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The adjourned hearing was resumed yesterday before Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate of Alipore, of the supplementary bomb case, in which Bhobo Bhusan Mitter and Mohini Mohon Mozumdar are charged with attempting to wage war against the King.

Mr. Norton, with Babu Promotho Nath Mookerjee, appeared for the Crown and Asita Ranjan Bannerjee for the defence.

The Court commenced a fresh hearing of the evidence, the name of the first accused being now added.

PLUCKY RESCUE.

Two Ladies Saved from Drowning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Mr. Hoogwerf, Principal of the Government Weaving College, Serampore, and four of his Indian students yesterday plunged into the Hooghly River and rescued the wife and daughter of the proprietor of the Kalyanji Cotton Mill, Serampore, who had got into difficulties while bathing and were being carried down the stream.

FAREWELL TO MR. SWIFTE.

Loyalty of the Karwar People.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, MARCH 24.

A farewell "pan supari" party was given in the Mitra Samaj on the 23rd instant, by friends and admirers to Mr. L. C. Swifte, Collector, who is going on leave.

Messrs. Gangolli, Shivarama and Nadkarni, on behalf of the assembly, referred in glowing terms to the many benefits conferred by Mr. Swifte upon the Karwar people and expressed their deep regret at his departure.

Mr. Swifte, in reply, complimented the Karwar people on their loyalty to the British Government.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

Public Sympathy with H. E. the Governor.

THE following telegram has been sent to H. E. the Governor:—"Mr. Shivaram Janaba Kamble, Editor of the 'Somavanshi Mitra' as representing the Depressed Classes of the Deccan, begs to offer his deepest sympathy to His Excellency in his second sad bereavement, in the name of these Classes."

SYMPATHY OF B. B. OF THE R. A. S.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who presided, said that before they took up the work on the agenda paper they would allow him to refer to the sad loss that had been suffered by H.E. the Governor in the death of his beloved daughter, Miss Clarke. His Excellency was a patron of the Society, and therefore it was their sad duty, to record their sense of very deep regret at the bereavement which he had sustained. He would also propose a resolution to the effect that the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society expressed its deep sense of regret at the loss sustained by His Excellency in the death of his daughter, Miss Clarke, and conveyed to His Excellency its sincere sympathy and condolence.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the resolution, which was carried.

RAJPIPLA.

Deep and poignant grief is felt here at the extremely sad death of Miss Clarke, for whose recovery the heartfelt prayers of an entire Presidency have unfortunately proved of no avail. All hearts go out to His Excellency in respectful and heartfelt sympathy in his extremely sad bereavement, and his loss is mourned as a personal calamity by every one from His Highness downwards. All the markets, offices and schools were closed by order of His Highness the Maharaja, as a mark of deep-felt grief and respect.

PALITANA.

The whole town of Palitana was deep in mourning on hearing the sad news of the untimely demise of Miss Clarke. All the State offices and schools were closed and business in town was suspended out of respect for the deceased. A big concourse of people had assembled in the Bhidbhanjan temple to offer prayers for the peace of the soul of the deceased. Every one is deeply touched at this sad event happening so close after the death of Lady Clarke.

A deputation consisting of the leading members of the town and officials went to the Administrator's bungalow to express their heartfelt condolence for the sad and sorrowful event, and requested him to convey their condolences to H. E. the Governor. The Administrator replied in touching terms, and said that he would convey their message to H. E. the Governor through his Private Secretary.

SACHIN.

His Highness the Nawab of Sachin (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor) has ordered three days' mourning throughout the State for the late Miss Clarke. All the State offices and the schools are closed. Great sympathy is felt by all for H. E. Sir George Clarke in his sad bereavement. Prayers are being offered in all the temples and mosques for the peaceful rest of the departed soul.

BROACH.

The public of Broach were profoundly grieved to hear the sad news of the untimely death of Miss Clarke. All the courts, offices, schools and public institutions, as also some of the shops, were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased. A telegram of condolence was sent by Rao Bahadur Motilal.

The Broach Cosmopolitan Social Club after a resolution to wire a message of condolence to His Excellency Sir George Clarke dispersed for the day.

Notices have been sent out under the signature of Rao Bahadur Motilal and other leaders for a public meetiag to be held to-morrow in the Loka Hitechu Sabha Anglo-Vernacular School to express public grief at the irreparable loss which not only Sir George Clarke but the Bombay Presidency as a whole has suffered and to condole with His Excellency in his sad bereavement.

A circular has also been issued by the Mrs. Manglagavri Chunilal Harilal Setalvad Female Library to call a meeting of the members to express their sorrow.

DHARWAR.

The people of Dharwar respectfully offer their deep and sincere condolence to H. E. Sir George Clarke on his sad bereavement by the untimely and lamentable death of Miss Clarke following so closely on the recent misfortune.

KARWAR.

The following resolution was passed at a public meeting held here on receipt of the news of the death of Miss Clarke:—"The Municipality and general public of Karwar, in meeting assembled, offer His Excellency their heartfelt sympathy in his very sad bereavement caused by the untimely death of Miss Clarke, which is deeply and widely deplored."

PALANPUR.

On receipt of the sad news of the untimely and most lamentable death of Miss Clarke, the Nawab of Palanpur was painfully grieved and ordered all the courts, offices, schools, libraries, etc., to be closed in honour of the departed soul.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

Empowered to Charge Fees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

The Madras Government, having been informed that much of the time of the Director of Industries is taken up in giving direction regarding the fitting of oil engines and sinking of wells on land in the occupation of people well able to pay for the assistance, have given the Director power to charge fees for his advice, etc., regarding the development of private enterprises, with discretion to remit the same if the position of the person benefited justifies such a course.

IT is understood that the present Secretary and Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, will remain on at least for the time being.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

IT has become the custom to speak of the Triple Alliance as being in a bad state; we say of it as of a sick person, that there is an improvement or a relapse and record with too careful an accuracy the symptoms from which we think to judge the condition of the patient. Less is spoken about other alliances which are no whit more firm. This is not chance, but has its definite reason, which is that the sound points in the alliance are less conspicuous than the symptoms of temporary indisposition. An alliance is founded on parity of interests and on a certain harmony of national sentiments. It may safely be asserted that, however important public opinion and its expression may be, it is finally the real interests which must turn the scale. The real interests, however, the unity of which is not daily brought before our eyes, supply the binding force in the Triple Alliance; whereas public opinion, the divergencies of which find frequent expression and notification, is working for its dissolution. The first point to be considered is naturally the existing relationship between Italy and Austro-Hungary. Although the divergencies of public opinion in both countries for the most part make themselves largely heard, they are often neither deep nor lasting. The political events of the last month have shown that the feeling of being bound together by common interests is gaining the upperhand of these destructive forces. When speaking of the Tripe Alliance, a distinction is often drawn between reason and sentiment.

The Balkan question has certainly proved a severe test of the relationship between Austria and Italy, a test which has been better withstood than was expected. It is not as if Austria's action in Bosnia were really prejudicial to Italian interests; on the contrary, the abandonment of Sandjhak Novibazar, and therewith of the advance on Salonika must have been desired by all Italian politicians. The cry of protest which arose in Italy was, consequently, a somewhat artificial one; the energetic endeavours of the great newspapers to bring the reasons on which the Triple Alliance rests, and an unbiassed judgment of the situation in the Balkans befors the eyes of the masses, have certainly had a more lasting effect than had the quickly forgotten outcry of the Irredentists. Then followed the catastrsphe of Messina, which caused public opinion to hold its breath for weeks, so that the common cause of suffering humanity banished the small quarrels of politicians for the time being in all countries, and now the moment has come for Italy to make her choice. That the storm has been succeeded by a calm is best shown by the fact that a man, like the former Minister-President Sonnino, the leader of the Opposition, feels himself called upon to make an energetic election speech in favour of the Triple Alliance.

There may, too, have been other reasons to strengthen this change of opinion in Italy. It must have been clear to a great number of Italians that the dream of securing France's help against Austria was but a dream, and one in which no serious politician could, in his sober senses, think of trusting. French papers such as "Le Temps" have often pointed this out in plain and open words. The German-French antagonism, on which the opponents of the Triple Alliance in Italy have so greatly reckoned, has been diminished by the Morocco Agreement, and, in all human probability, will never lead to war. Consequently, if Italy cannot make war upon Austria, it must see itself obliged to adhere to the Alliance.

From time to time the Triple Alliance presents a somewhat sickly appearance, but a closer examination reveals that it is in its accustomed good health.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

Now that, thanks to the energetic action of the Turkish authorities, the boycott on Austrian goods has been completely removed, both in Palestine and Asia Miner, it remains to be seen whether the thriving future prophesied for the economic development of Austro-Hungary will actually take place.

If we enquire into the cause of these confident predictions, the first reason advanced is the fortunate situation of agricultural population. In the Cisleithanian portion of the Monarchy, the harvest of 1908 was much better than that of the last year, which was also a good one. This was particularly the case with the rye harvest, which amounted to 24 million hundred-weight meters, and exceeded the last year's crop by two millions, and also with the wheat harvest, which rose from 14 3/4 to 15 3/4 million hundredweight meters. In the Transleithanian part of the wheat harvest amounted to four millions, and the rye crop to 1½ millions higher than in 1907 but the year 1907 was not so satisfactory in Hungary. Of still greater importance than the mass of corn on the market is its high price. The harvest has produced a better figure than ever before.

Equally favourable was the position of the mining industry during the past year. The increased production of coal, coke, brown-coal and briquettes is, in view of the higher price of coal for industrial purposes, the more important. Coming to the iron trade, the extraordinary demand for railway rails was a great stroke of luck. This was caused by the numerous new railways constructed and by the fact that many existing railways were compelled by the State to add another line. In November the State took over the Bohemian Northern Railway. Other purchases are in contemplation, and will probably be ratified by Parliament before the 31st of March, 1909; by that time 80 per cent. of the railways will have passed into the hands of the State. Of the more important lines, only the Southern Railway, the despair of its shareholders, the Buschtiehrader and the Aussig-Teplitz lines will still remain in the hands of the shareholders. The freight rates will also be unified and reformed. At the same time, it is probable that owing to lack of competition, an increased freight rate ultimately be brought into force.

The prosperous state of affairs existing among machinery and engine works during 1908 in Austro-Hungary, did not entirely arise from the above-mentioned improvements in the railway system. It cannot be denied that the political tension produced increased activity, particularly in the matter of orders for war material. The existing strong demand is likely to be felt for some time to come in the electrical industry, the cable and telephone works, even should the war scare blow over. The cement industry, too is likely to remain at its present height for some time to come, as the water-works in course of construction in Prague and Vienna promise large orders. Trade had only been bad in the textile and paper industries.

A disquieting effect has also been produced by the project set on foot in Hungary for the dissolution of the Joint Issuing Bank, on which policy the maintenance of the money standard rests, so that Hungary may have its own State Bank. It must be added that the result of enquiries made points to the maintenance of the existing Bank. On the one hand, it is impossible to argue with the chauvinistic zeal of the Hungarian Parliamentary parties, on the other hand, opinions have been expressed in Cisleithania in favour of a separation, as in such case perhaps the Austrian Bank, which would then no longer require to show consideration to Hungary with its lack of capital, could fix the discount rate somewhat lower.

If the political complications had no other foundation than the foolish presumption of Servia, the present industrial economic situation in Austro-Hungary would be most excellent. But, when warlike excitement is prevalent in the Balkan Peninsula, there is always the danger that things may go farther than calm consideration would show to be necessary.

As a result of the annexation of Bosnia, the Hungarian Commercial Bank in Pesth has founded a Bosnian bank, with a capital of 12 million kronen. Bosnia should prove a specially fertile field for the mortgage business. The peaceful settlement of the difficulties between Austria and Turkey will with the help of cheap capital give a fillip to Bosnian agriculture.

L. ASCH.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Serious Differences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The "Pioneer" says:—"The public will learn with regret that serious differences have developed at the Aligarh College, between the Committee of management and the teaching staff.

"The questions at issue will presumably be referred to the Local Government, and Sir John Hewett may be trusted to mend the breach, if it is at all repairable. If the difficulty cannot be adjusted most serious injury will have been inflicted on the welfare of the College.

"The reputation of Aligarh has been built up by the services of a series of singularly able and disinterested men, who have been drawn to it for the sake of the interest of the work and the good they felt they were able to do there. Successors of the same stamp will not be obtainable on any terms, once it comes to be understood that they are not to have a free hand in the management of their proper business. Not the least remarkable feature in Sir Syed Ahmed's management was the clearness of his perception on this point. His successors unfortunately have not always understood the position so well."

CONVENTION OF RELIGIONS

To be Held in April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Convention of Religions in India, which was postponed a couple of months ago, will positively be held in the Calcutta Town Hall on the 9th, 10th and 11th April next. It will be presided over by Mr. Saroda Charan Mitra, ex-Judge of the High Court, and will consider papers submitted to it by Hindus, Christians, Mahomedans and others.

KARUR SEDITION CASE.

High Court Appeal.

JUDGES DIFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

Justices Benson and Sankara Nair at the High Court to-day delivered separate judgments in the appeal of Krishnaswamy Sarma charged with causing disaffection in what is known as the Karur Sedition case.

Mr. Benson was for confirming the conviction and sentence of five years' transportation, passed by the Coimbatore Sessions Judge, while Mr. Sankara Nair did not credit the prosecution evidence, especially the notes of the speeches taken by the police, and was therefore for acquitting him.

Owing to this difference of opinion, the appeal will be posted before another Judge.

RANGOON CENTRAL JAIL.

Attempted Escape by Convicts

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

Four convicts were tried to-day for attempting to escape from the Rangoon Central Jail. Two were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, the other two being discharged.

A convict warder was also tried for going to sleep while on duty and facilitating the escape of other four convicts from their wards by allowing two other convicts to do duty for him while he slumbered. He was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment to take effect at the end of the sentence of seven years which he was now undergoing.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

Decentralisation Commission's Suggestions.

THE Decentralisation Commission's report, Chapter X. (Part. II) contains the suggestions in regard to the Constitution of Provincial Governments, and on this subject reads as follows:—

We have already explained briefly the constitution of Local Governments, and have drawn attention to the fact that Madras and Bombay are under Governors in Council. Five of the other major Provinces are administered by Lieutenant-Governors without Executive Councils, and the Central Provinces are similarly ruled by a Chief Commissioner.

The Council form of Government, which is the older of the two, has always existed in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and formerly applied in the old Presidency of Bengal from which the Government of India developed. The original intention was that, as large separate Provinces were called into being, this form of administration should be applied to them also. Thus, provision was made by Act of Parliament in 1833 for the creation of a Presidency of Agra* with a Governor-in-Council of its own, and in 1853 for the formation of the then undivided Province of Bengal into a similarly governed Presidency, as also for the creation of a new Presidency of like character. Although these provisions have not been utilized, and the actual step taken was the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors, they have never been repealed, but are merely held in abeyance.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF PRESENT ADOPTION OF THIS COURSE.

It has been suggested to us, chiefly by non-official witnesses, that it would tend to stability in administration, and enable larger delegation of power to Local Governments, if Council Governments were substituted for Lieutenant-Governorships. It was represented that when the Executive Government consists of one man who changes every five years, there is greater livelihood of fluctuations in policy and of the undue operation of personal opinions, and, it may be, personal prejudices.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST.

On the other hand, it is urged by experienced officials that there is no need for such a change of system. The arguments on this side of the case are that the Lieutenant-Governor is an able and experienced administrator, who in some instances has previous knowledge not merely of the Province he is called upon to govern but of another, and has had to deal with the larger problems of the Indian Empire as a member of the Viceroy's Council; and that the concentration of power in a single hand leads to greater promptness and efficiency than exists in Council Governments, where the members may differ seriously among themselves.

DISCUSSIONS OF 1867-8.

The question was debated by the Government of India and by the India Council in 1867-8, when the weakness of the then Government of Bengal had been apparent in regard to the Orissa famine, the Secretary of State had suggested, as a remedy, the administration of the Province by a Governor-in-Council, after the model of Bombay and Madras. The resulting discussions were published. On the side of a Governor-in-Council system were Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Maine, and Sir William Grey, himself Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; while against it was the then Viceroy, Lord Lawrence, whose most weighty support came from Sir. W. Muir. The latter, however, admitted that a Lieutenant-Governor was not in so favourable a position as a Governor-in-Council for devolution of powers by the Government of India. "Where (he said) the whole power of Government vests in a single individual, it is never safe to relax a certain measure of oversight. For, however good a thing it is to have the personal activity and responsibility proper to individual action, you are at the same time liable to personal idiosyncrasies to an over zeal or activity in some particular direction, and, sometimes, also, to the prevalence of a crotchet, or (but this rarely) to remissness or unwillingness to grapple with some special question perhaps to neglect altogether some special department. Therefore, a certain degree of control is indispensable."

The discussion did not lead to any change in system.

The Home Secretary to the Government of India declined, under instructions from that Government, to inform us as to more recent discussions, or to give his own views upon the question.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE.

The following proposals for change were discussed by the other witnesses.

(i.) To retain Civilian Lieutenant-Governors but to give each two Civilian colleagues, as in Madras and Bombay, though the Lieutenant-Governor should perhaps have larger powers of over-ruling them.

(ii.) To furnish Lieutenant-Governors with Subordinate Councils. This view has been best set forth in the evidence of the Chief Secretary in Eastern Bengal and Assam. He suggests that the two members of the Board of Revenue in that Province should not deal merely with revenue matters, but should concern themselves with all branches of the administration, and tour through the Province on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor, retaining their statutory and appellate powers as a board in revenue questions. They would, in fact, divide the work of government with the Lieutenant-Governor, and would dispose of minor cases as his deputies, but each would send all important cases to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the latter's orders would be final.

(iii.) To establish regular Council Governments, as in Madras and Bombay, and in the Supreme Government itself, having at their head Governors who would usually, or often, be appointed from Home.

POWERS VESTED IN A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TOO WIDE.

With the development of administration in all its branches, the growth of important industrial interests, the spread of education and political aspirations, and the growing tendency of the public to criticize the administration and to appeal to the highest executive tribunals, the Lieutenant-Governors of the larger Provinces are clearly over-burdened. We have had no evidence that the members to the Council Governments of Madras and Bombay have too little to do; on the contrary, the complaint is that these Local Governments are overloaded with work which might be got rid of by devolution of powers. The population of Bengal and of the United Provinces considerably exceeds that of both Presidencies, while Eastern Bengal and Assam has a larger population than Bombay. "A fortiori," therefore, Lieutenant-Governors cannot attend to all the work which is supposed to fall upon them, and must delegate to their Secretaries—who are often relatively junior officers—the settlement of a variety of matters which in the case of Madras or Bombay, and analogously in the Government of India, would claim the attention of the members of Government. In so far as this state of things exists, the Secretaries are in the undesirable position of exercising power without responsibility.

Further, even if a Lieutenant-Governor could dispose of all the work demanding consideration at the hands of a Provincial Government, we think that such powers are too wide to be expediently entrusted to one man, however able or zealous.

We are, however, not in favour of the first suggestion referred to in paragraph 488. A Lieutenant-Governor

* The present United Provinces, less Oudh.

drawn from the same service as his colleagues and possibly junior to one or more of them, would not ordinarily command their deference in a degree sufficient to obviate friction.

We are also against the second suggestion. Such a system would, under a strong Lieutenant-Governor practically convert the members of the Board of Revenue into mere Secretaries, while under a weak one, there would certainly be delay and dissension.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGULAR COUNCIL GOVERNMENT PREFERRED.

On the other hand, the advantages of the third suggestion, viz., the establishment of a regular Council Government, are that it affords :—

(i.) Provision for suitable distribution of work, and relief to the head of the Province.

(ii.) Greater continuity of policy, collective consideration of important questions, increased public confidence, and consequently less necessity for outside official control.

(iii.) The introduction of a fresh mind, possessed by a Governor whose position and antecedents would command the deference and support of his colleagues.

(iv.) Greater efficiency of the Provincial Governments in relation to their Legislative Councils.

On administrative grounds, and as a means of promoting decentralization, we are therefore in favour of this system ; but we

DO NOT THINK THAT A GOVERNOR NEED INVARIABLY BE APPOINTED FROM ENGLAND.

The Governorship of Bombay has occasionally been filled by a distinguished Indian Civilian, and men are from time to time found in that service who could adequately fill such posts in other Provinces. It is therefore, not desirable, absolutely to close such appointments to the Indian Civil Service. The prospective loss to that service of some of the existing Lieutenant-Governorships would be made up, in considerable part, by the creation of new memberships of Council.

A GOVERNOR AND NOT LESS THAN FOUR MEMBERS.

We do not, however, suggest that the new Councils should consist merely of a Governor and two Civilian colleagues, as is now the case in Madras and Bombay. The Provincial Executive Councils require expansion to meet the growing mass and difficulty of public business. to secure the representation of fresh interests, and as we suggest in the following chapter, to allow the absorption by the Government of such functions, now exercised by Boards of Revenue and Financial Commissioners, as must still be discharged at the headquarters of a Province.

In our opinion, a Provincial Government should consist of a Government and not less than four members, and of these not less than two should be appointed under the same conditions as now apply to memberships of Council in Madras and Bombay.

We desire to add that this expansion of Provincial Executive Councils would also permit of the strengthening of the administration by the inclusion of specially qualified natives of India.*

NO INCREASE OF FRICTION.

As regards the possibility that the establishment of Council Government of this character would tend to greater friction as between the Government of India and the Local Governments, it must be recollected:—

(i.) That hitherto, in many matters, there have been no adequately defined spheres of functions as between the Central and the Local administrations ; and that our recommendations will make such separate spheres more definite, although no system can be wholly free from occasional friction between authorities representing different points of view.

(ii.) That existing Council Governments in Madras and Bombay have traditions of past freedom from the control of a Central Government. They were originally independent Presidencies, and accepted a subordinate position only gradually and with reluctance, the circumstances being rendered more difficult by the fact that, for a long time, the Governor-General was also Governor of Bengal, and that no Madras or Bombay officials took part in his administration. These considerations would not apply if Lieutenant-Governorships, with no tradition of past independence behind them., were converted into Governorships-in-Council. These Council Governments should have no right of direct communication with the Secretary of State, outside matters of routine and we think it desirable in the event of such a change as we have suggested taking place that such powers of direct reference to that authority as are now enjoyed by the Madras and Bombay Governments should be taken away.

We would, however, allow a Council Government to submit an appeal to the Secretary of State through the Government of India in regard to any important decision of the latter Government affecting the Province, from which it differed materially.

Again in matters requiring reference to higher authority a Council Government might not be unanimous and correct decision by the Government of India on difficult and doubtful questions would be facilitated if they were in possession of a minute of dissent, by one or more of the local Council, setting forth a different aspect of the case. A Lieutenant-Governor's letter, on the other hand, need give no evidence of the fact that some of his advisers are not in accord with his views.

We recognize, however that change in the existing system is not equally urgent in the case of all Provinces, and that the time for making such change must be largely determined by considerations which do not come within the scope of our reference

*The Chairman and Mr. Hichens do not think it desirable to lay down any principle for the allocation of the seats.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

One of the objects of the Teachers' Association is "to discuss educational questions with a view to the formation of professional opinion thereon." In pursuance of this object, an Educational Conference has been arranged to be held on the 26th and 27th of this month for the discussion of certain urgent and important questions in connection with Secondary Education. For convenience of consideration and reference the topics to be discussed have been arranged under the following heads. (a) What should form the curriculum of studies in a proper scheme of Secondary Education ? (b) Should girls have the same Secondary Education as boys ? (c) Is Co-Education advisable in Secondary Schools in India ? (a) Should there be a public test at the termination of the Secondary Course ? If so, what should be its character ? (b) How far is the present Matriculation Examination suited to this purpose ? The Hon. W. H. Sharp, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has kindly consented to open the proceedings. It is hoped that you will attend yourself and induce your assistants to attend also.

The meetings will be held in the Hall of the Anjumania Islam High School, opposite the Victoria Terminus.

A PARIS beggar, giving up his profession, offers his pitch for sale. His advertisement reads: "For sale, present holder retiring to the country, good situation for one-legged man ; neighbourhood of the Etoile ; hours of work, p.m. 7 p.m. Receipts, 10s. to 13s. (regular passers-by, children, and strangers). Or any infirmity would suit."

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 24.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, Mr. James Currie, President, being in the chair. The following members were present :—The Hon'ble Mr. Hurkishen Lal, People's Bank of India ; Mr. J. G. Griffin, Delhi Electric Tramways ; Mr. J. Renton Denning, of the "Morning Post"; Mr. W. S. Howarth, of Messrs. Totley and Whilley ; Rai Saheb Girdhari Lal; Mr. C. W. Craig, Southern Punjab Railway ; Rai Bahadur Sri Krishen Dass; Mr. W. Angelo, Delhi-London Bank; Mr. A. J. Lowther, East Indian Railway; Mr. N. S. Little, Messrs. F. C. Waller and Co.; Mr. N. Ghose, Messrs. Kerr Tarruck and Co.; Mr. Muchidalal, Messrs. Jacklie and Co.; Mr. K. Samper, Messrs. Meyer Soerbeer and Co.; Mr. H. Jouquet, Bank of Upper India; Mr. M. Thomas, Messrs. Khan and Khan; and Mr Kandilal, of the Kurnal Distillery.

After the usual routine business, Mr. James Currie, President, made the following speech :—

The report in your hands speaks for itself and hardly requires anything in the shape of a supplementary report from me. The Committee, you will see, have dealt with a wide range of matters. One of the most important of the year has been the enrolling of members at Srinagar and the formation of a local committee of the Chamber there. It is realized by business men in Cashmere that, in joining the Chamber, they are strengthening their hands in the representations they may from time to time ask the Chamber to make to Government, concerning matters that directly affect their business and their trade. I can give the men of Cashmere the assurance that the Committee of the Chamber will at all time do the best that can be done to promote their interests.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The re-organisation of the departmental methods of the Telegraph Department has been effected, and in the matter of the quickening of the service Mr. Newlands is to be congratulated on the success that has attended his efforts. Speed in communications is one of the first things that business men call for, and the public appreciate what has been obtained through Mr. Newlands' energy. Accuracy will come with a higher standard of efficiency ; contentment in the staff and a reasonable rate of remuneration will secure it. There are yet, however, one or two matters to be dealt with that affect the public, such as the method of dealing with the receipts granted to senders of telegrams. The present detached slip is not very suitable and the Chamber has submitted a form to the Director-General, which, it is believed, will meet the case and which, while it gives the public what they require, will, at the same time, probably accelerate work at the telegraph offices. With regard to the refusal of this Department to receive ordinary messages on Sundays and holidays, it is difficult to understand why the order was issued. What would be said if an order was issued to railways to stop selling third class tickets on Sundays and holidays ? The one would be on a par with the other. A great section of the community, and particularly the Press, must find it a very inconvenient restriction.

WAREHOUSE CHARGES.

At Karachi the Port Trust applied to the Government of Bombay to sanction a revised scale of the charges for removal and storage of goods in the Trust Warehouses. The proposal practically amounted to the adoption of charges that would work out at double what was charged now and charged at Bombay, and as the Chamber considered the proposal unreasonable and detrimental to the interests of the trade, they entered a protest against the revised schedule, which is now with the Government of Bombay.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

As a Chamber, we are outside of politics, but political aspirations and agitations of a political nature will, from time to time, come to the front, and when they do and when they are pushed beyond the line that common sense draws in such matters, they have a baneful influence on the trade. Credit shrinks, confidence is withdrawn and the merchant suffers. This is what we are experiencing just now. You are all (I think I can speak for the members of this Chamber) agreed that Government is doing the right thing in extending to the people a greater share of their confidence and a greater say in the legislation; and you believe that all will be well if the methods for the selection of representatives, which are now being considered, will succeed in sending healthy, honest, unbiassed minds to the Councils, and in this matter the Government would do well, I think, to draw more freely than it would at present appear to be their intention, from mercantile and industrial sections of the community, that ever-expanding community that contributes memberships of Chambers of Commerce, Mill-owners' Associations and Trades Associations. These, I submit, are men who by the necessities of their vocations and their daily contact with all classes and interests in the country are best able to speak for the people. The Government will, as a rule, find them broad-minded and the best type of legislators who have clear conceptions of what their duties are to the best interests of the people, and the country.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

It is to be regretted that the proposed legislation in the matter of registration of partnerships has been dropped for the present. The need for it is in evidence every day, and I hope steps may be taken again at an early date to approach Government with a Bill that will have the general support of the merchants. I come now to a word about the trade of the year. I am afraid it has been in many respects disastrous. From 1905 up to the spring of last year a confident and buoyant tone pervaded business, and speculation taking command of trade floated it along on a rising tide, regardless of consequences, with the result that over-production and over-trading caused a general congestion of the markets. The markets of the Punjab have suffered like others and are in a very feeble condition; but a good harvest is assured and you know how quickly our bazars can, under the influence of a good harvest and after a period of depression, awake and go ahead as if nothing had happened. The wintering they are coming through is a severe one, but when it is over—and I think there are signs of it drawing to a close—business for a period will be all the safer for it. Government is to be congratulated on having been able through all this depression in trade to maintain exchange, and I doubt not it will be maintained till the balance of trade sets in again in favour of India ; but to remove a danger and all doubt in the matter the duty on imported bar silver should, I think, be raised to a point that would check abnormal importations of metal which, when the balance of trade is very narrow, as it is at present, must weaken exchange. A break in exchange would at the present time bring disaster to the poor ; it would still further advance the cost of food to them, and this they cannot stand.

SEDITION AT SATARA.

Houses Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 24.

Police Sub-Inspectors Shekha Usman and Deshmukh, with a number of police, yesterday night raided the Ananda Press, the "Prakash" newspaper office and Mr. Soman's house. Both searches occupied eight hours and finished to-day at noon. The search warrant was issued under penal sections 121 and 121A by the City Magistrate, Mr. Bhide. The Police returned with an empty bag.

The Police confiscated the Sudarshan Press on Saturday, where the "Protod" was printed, to recover the fine.

THE NEW LEGAL MEMBER.

Appointment viewed favourably.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Mr. Sinha takes over his post as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council on the 17th proximo. His appointment is received upon the whole here favourably. Several names are mentioned for his successor as Advocate General of Bengal, but nothing has yet been settled in this connection.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business at Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 24.

The following, so far as is known at present, will be the business at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces at Lucknow, on Saturday next. Questions will be answered. A motion will be made that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Excise Law in the United Provinces be introduced and the Financial Statement for 1909-1910 will be explained by Mr. Gillen.

AN ALLEGED BOGUS FIRM.

Owner Arrested in Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

The "Empire" hears that information has been received by the Police here by cable, from Ceylon, of the arrest in Colombo of O. J. Azulay, who is charged with embezzlement in connection with a bogus firm started by him some time since in Calcutta.

Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day issued an extradition warrant, Inspector Percy being detached to execute it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

Major H. de V. Harvest, from leave, is posted as Cantonment Magistrate, Lahore, vice Daniell, granted eight months' leave.

Major D. G. Peart is posted as Cantonment Magistrate, Rangoon, vice Wyllie, who goes on six weeks' special duty from next month in connection with the extension of the Kambe Rubber plantation in the Rangoon Cantonment.

Captain E. G. S. Trotter, from Kirkee, becomes Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala, vice Paterson, invalided home, and on the abolition of the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate, Benares.

Captain Scott becomes Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi, vice Christie, who goes next month to Dehra Dun, Landour, as a whole-time Cantonment Magistrate.

Colonel F. C. W. Rideout, Supply and Transport Corps, retires to-day and Major Vanrenen, 8th Cavalry, from the 31st instant.

Lieutenant-General A. G. F. Browne has retired from the 15th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whiffin and Major Turner are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively, of the 13th Lancers.

Majors Williams and Murray, 91st Punjabis, are appointed Commandant and Second-in-Command respectively of that Regiment.

Captain Holbrooke, 124th Baluchis, is appointed Commandant, Baluch Levy Corps.

A SANYASI has been arrested at Maihate where he was hanging about the railway.

CATHEDRAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Fete on the Oval.

If ever a Fete deserved patronage and support at the hands of the public it is the one now being held on the Oval in aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund. There was a fairly large number of visitors last evening and the managers and organisers hope to see a still larger number to-night when the Fete will be continued.

A large number attended the Fete and thus contributed to a most deserving fund. During the early part of the evening from 5-30 to 7-30 the visitors enjoyed a selection of music provided by the Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment and visited the side shows. The nominal admission fee also entitled the visitors to a free ride on the Switchback Railway and quite a crowd was seen enjoying the run.

The programme for the latter part of the evening after 9 o'clock was very interesting and attractive. Massed Military Bands and a Tattoo were the features but the greatest of the attractions of the Naval and Military display in which the Royal Navy, the Royal Garrison Artillery, the others troops in the garrison and the Volunteers participated.

A plot at the northern end of the enclosure was reserved for this purpose and seats were provided for the spectators. A battle in the wilds of Jujubland was gone through with all the realistic effects and those who have not had the opportunity of seeing warfare could see in front of them a fight which the trained men of the Navy and the Army carried out in a manner that made the audience forget it was a sham fight. The wilds were first shown, where the British Expeditionary Force arrived. The latter was represented by the Navy, the Artillery and the Volunteers. Then there was the "Bivouac."

It was next shown how the camp was defended. The alarm being given the detachments fall in; yells and shouts of the savage tribes were next heard and the savages led by their famous chiefs, "Umslopogas and Slopikisso," attacked the camp. Signals for help were given and the relief party (Gloucestershire regiment) arrives ; the engagement ending in the advance of the detachments and the rout of the enemy.

The booming of the guns, the firing of the rifles and the brandishing of the swords and spears, all combined, gave the fight a scene effect and at the conclusion of the display just as the Blue Jackets and the Gloucesters marched past the crowd and came out of the enclosure, the spectators clapped and applauded.

A concert was held in a tent to which most of the best local talents and favourites contributed. The programme being :

Part Song....."Hail! Smiling Morn".....Spofforth.
The Cathedral Choir.
Song .....".Beauty's Eyes".....Tosti.
Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
Violin Obligato—Mr. Arnold Schmuck.
Trio .....".The Flower Greeting" ...Aerschman.
Miss Clara Procter, Miss Queenie Dixon, Miss Nancy Shepherd.
Song .....".Vainka's Song" .....Whishaw.
Miss F. Benjamin.
Violin Solo ..."Le Rouet".....Papini.
Mr. Arnold Schmuck.
Song....."Il Bacio" .....Arditi.
Miss Clara Procter.
Part Song ..."To June" .....Creser.
The Cathedral Choir.
Song ....."On the Banks of Allan Water."Old English.
Miss Nancy Shepherd.
Song ....."Nirvana".....Adams.
Mr. G. E. Thomas.
Duet ....."When True Love".....German.
Miss Clara Procter and Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
Quartette ..." The Three Chafers" .....
Messrs. Thomas Faulkner, Medley and Waite.

The Fete will be continued to-night also from 5-30 to 7-30 and 9 to 11-30.

The management and the organisers of the Fete must be congratulated for providing such excellent amusements for the public which materially assists a deserving charity.

NEW COMMISSION FOR H.M.S. "HYACINTH."

Arrival in Bombay.

H. M. S. "ROYAL ARTHUR," under the command of Captain Edwin V. Underhill, R.N., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Chatham, which port she left on the 19th February, and called on route at Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Aden. She has brought a new commission for H. M. S. "Hyacinth" and reliefs for H. M. S. "Sphinx," "Lapwing" and "Perseus."

The new commission for the "Hyacinth" consists of 25 officers and about 400 men ; while she has brought 4 officers and 30 men for H. M. S. "Sphinx," 2 officers and 29 men for H. M. S. "Lapwing," 12 men for H. M. S. "Perseus," and 1 man for H. M. S. "Fox." The names of the officers are as follows :—

FOR H. M. S. "HYACINTH."

Captain Edwin V. Underhill, Lieut. Oliver E. Leggett, Lieut. Robert C. Hamilton, Lieut. Henry Leigh, Lieut. J. L. Nooke, Lieut. Delorest, Lieut. J. D. Noble, Eng-Lieutenant John D. Sturrock, Rev. Francis T. Robinson, M.A., Chaplain, Staff Surgeon Augustus J. Laurie, Fleet Paymaster Frank Lenn, Surgeon Edward W. Hoare, Sub-Lieut. Lionel S. M. Adam, Sub-Lieut. Arthur E. Durham, Assistant Paymaster Cunningham Prior, Assistant Paymaster Walter H. Medd, Gunner Hugh C. Pook, Gunner Arthur Brown, Artif-Engr. James Forrest, and Assistant Clerk Edward A. Symes.

FOR H. M. S. "SPHINX."

Staff Surgeon A. J. Lawrie, Lieutenant S. L. Dorman, Assistant Paymaster D. Smith, and Gunner Geo. J. Pacey.

FOR H. M. S. "LAPWING."

Artif-Engineer I. Galtrice.

The above will be transferred to the respective vessels to-morrow afternoon. Captain Edwin V. Underhill, who goes on board the "Hyacinth" will hand over the command of the "Royal Arthur" to Lieutenant John H. Cleton, of the same vessel. The "Royal Arthur" will remain in port till the 30th instant, when she leaves for Perim with the ex-crew of the "Hyacinth," taking back practically the same number of men that she has brought. The crew of the "Royal Arthur," which is a first-class cruiser, comprises 130 men, all told.

At the quarterly meeting of the Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee, it was reported that all round the coast dogfish are so numerous that in many instances drift fishing has been discontinued. The fishermen attribute the failure of the winter mackerel fishery to the prevalence of these pests.

WE regret to hear of the death, from enteric, at Rae Bareli, of Mr. A. J. Scott, a very promising and popular member of the Civil Service in the United Provinces. He came out to India in December 1901, and was at the time of his death, officiating as Joint Magistrate at Rae Bareli.

THE PASTEUR TREATMENT.

New Rules Issued.

THE following revised rules for regulating the grant to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service, of concessions to enable them, when bitten by a rabid animal, to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment, are published for general information:—

"Rules for regulating the grant to Government servants and to indigent persons unconnected with the public service of concessions to enable them, when bitten by a rabid animal, to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment."

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Any Government servant who has been bitten by a rabid animal, and who is too poor to proceed to Kasauli or Coonoor at his own expense, may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, be granted—

(i) his actual travelling expenses to Kasauli or Coonoor and back, namely, (a) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, in the case of necessity intermediate fare to Kalka or Coonoor being allowed to those who are entitled to third class fare only, (b) for journeys by road the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule (c) for journeys by river and ocean steamers the actual cost of the journey, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey should be paid by the Treasury Officer at that station, to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute ;

(ii) an advance of one month's pay ;

(iii) one month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as privilege or sick leave. In the case of officers in receipt of not more than Rs. 500 a month, who proceed to a Pasteur Institute for treatment and whose absence gives rise to the necessity for the appointment of a substitute, the period of absence up to one month should be treated as extra privilege leave and not as casual leave.

Any Government servant who has a difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to an Institute and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 500 a month may be granted an advance not exceeding the amount admissible under rule 1 (i), and may also be given the concessions specified in 1 (ii) and (iii) above. The sums thus advanced will be recovered by 3 equal monthly instalments. In those cases, however, in which it is considered that the enforcement of this rule would cause hardship, Heads of Departments including the Superintending Engineers of Divisions, the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission, the Sanitary Engineer to Government, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, and the Consulting Architect to Government, are authorised to allow the repayment of the sums advanced in more than 3, but not more than 12, instalments.

Any Revenue officer not below the rank of Mahalkari is authorised to grant the concession on his being satisfied as in rule 5 below. He will act in accordance with rule 6 where possible and inform the Collector and the head of the patient's office.

PERSONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Any Revenue officer not below the rank of Mahalkari or Taluka Head Munshi is empowered to grant permission to any person to travel at Government expense to Kasauli or Coonoor.

He must be satisfied—

(i) that the person has been bitten by an animal,

(ii) that there is reason to believe the animal to be mad,

(iii) that the person cannot afford to travel at his own expense and should sign a certificate to this effect.

He should consult the medical officer in charge of the local dispensary if there is one at the station.

He should then give the person an order on the treasury for the amount of the third or where necessary the intermediate class railway fare from the nearest railway station to Kalka (which is the railway station for Kasauli) or Coonoor, together with subsistence allowance at the rate of Re. 1 a day for Europeans and Eurasians, and 4 annas a day for natives for the number of days that will be occupied in the journey.

If satisfied that the person has no means of reaching the nearest railway station, he may also include in the order the actual cost of transit to it by road or river or ocean steamer together with that from the railway station nearest to Kasauli to the Institute.

He shall then report his action to the Collector, who will inform the officer in charge of the Pasteur Institute.

During the treatment the officer in charge of the Institute shall grant to the patient maintenance allowance at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 a day if he is a European or Eurasian or 6 annas a day if he is a Native. The allowance will be granted once a week in advance. Before granting the discharge certificate mentioned in rule 11 he will communicate the total amount of subsistence allowence granted to the patient to the Collector from whom he received the information mentiond in rule 9.

The expense for the return journey shall be paid by the Treasury Officer at that station, to the patient at Kasauli or Coonoor after the treatment has been undergone, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute. The Treasury Officer will also communicate to the Collector of the district from which the patient came the amount given for the return journey.

ATTENDENTS.

If satisfied that the patient (whether a Government servant or not) by reason of age or other sufficient cause is incapable of travelling alone, the officer, giving the permission or concessions may grant for an attendant—

(1) travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate admissible for the patient, and

(2) wages not exceeding 4 annas a day in cases where the officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant.

He shall mention the attendant in his report and shall state whether he is to be given wages in addition to maintenance allowance. The maintenance allowance and wages (if any) and the expenses of the return journey shall be paid to the attendant in the same manner and at the same time as to the patient.

GENERAL.

The patients from the following districts shall ordinarily be sent to Coonoor :—Kolaba, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kanara, and Dharwar.

Patients from the other districts in the Presidency proper and from Sind shall ordinarily be sent to Kasauli.

BOMBAY CITY.

In Bombay City the permission may be granted by the Municipal Commissioner only on production of a medical certificate from a Municipal District Registrar or from a medical officer of the Health Department of the Municipality and also of a certificate from a Justice of the Peace certifying his inability to bear the expense.

Note.—In every case when the Treasury Officer at Kasauli or Coonoor is required to pay either maintenance charges or the return journey expenses, the person responsible for sending the patient to either of these places for treatment should state the exact amount to be paid by the Treasury Officer for these purposes.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Meeting of Bombay Branch.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held this evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

At the outset, the Chairman referred to the death of Miss Clarke and moved a resolution expressing sympathy with His Excellency the Governor in his sad bereavement.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Haigh, Honorary Secretary, then read the annual report, from which the following are extracts:

(Resident)—During the year under review 41 new members were elected and 5 non-resident members, having come to Bombay were added to the list of resident members. 25 Members resigned, 8 retired, 7 died, 4 left Bombay and were transferred to the Non-Resident list, and the names of 5 were removed from the Roll for non-payment of subscription. The total number of members at the close of the year was 319 including life members. The number at the end of the preceding year was 326. Thirty-four new members (non-resident) joined under this class and 8 having left Bombay were transferred from the list of resident members. Nine withdrew, two died and five were added to the Resident list. The number at the end of the year including Life Members was 131 against 105 in the preceding year. Of non-resident members 60 pay the additional subscription Rs. 15 for the privilege of taking out books.

The following papers were contributed to the Society during the year :—Traikutaka coins from the Poona (Indapur) District, by the Rev. H. R. Scott. Khadavada Inscription of Gyas Sahi (Vikram) Samvat 1541, by D. R. Bhandarkar. Bhamaha's Attacks on the Buddhist Grammarian Jinendrabuddhi, by Prof. K. B. Pathak. Sivaditya's Saptapadarthi, by Prof. V. S. Ghate. The Portuguese in the Persian Gulf, by J. A. Saldanha, and Chittorgadh Prassasti, by D. R. Bhandarkar.

The issues of books during the year under review were 48,268 volumes ; 35,041 of new works including periodicals and 13,227 of old books, compared with 45,812 volumes 34,645 of new books and 11,167 of old in the preceding year. The daily average excluding Sundays and holidays was 161 volumes. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a steady increase in the use of the Library books in the districts, owing to a gradual increase in the number of non-resident members acquiring the privilege of taking out books by payment of an additional subscription. The total number of volumes added to the Library during the year was 1,645, of which 1,235 were purchased and 410 were presented. Presents of books were as usual received from the Bombay Government, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the other local Governments, and also from the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Individual authors and donors. The number volumes acquired by purchase and presentation is shown in the following table. (The first figures represent volumes purchased and the second figures represent volumes presented.) Religion 10 and 2 ; Philosophy 20 ; Works relating to Education 2 ; Classics and Translations 9 ; Literary History, Criticism &c. 23 ; History 92 and 2 ; Politics, Economics, Sociology &c. 50 and 6 ; Law 4 and 10 ; Government Publications and Public Records 9 and 168 ; Biography 95 ; Archæology, Mythology, Anthropology, Numismatics &c. 34 and 10 ; Travel and Topography 44 and 57 ; Poetry and Drama 77 and 4 ; Fiction 401; Miscellaneous, Essays, Collected Works 33 and 2 ; Foreign Literature 1 ; Mathematics, Astronomy &c. 2 ; Art, Architecture, Music 30 and 15 ; Naval and Military 18 ; Science, Natural History, Geology &c. 22 and 12 ; Botany and Agriculture 7 and 7 ; Medicine, Surgery, Physiology 5 ; Annuals, Serials, Transactions of Learned Societies 170 and 96 ; Dictionaries, Grammars &c. 14 and 1 ; and Oriental Literature 63 and 18. Papers, Periodicals, Journals and Transactions of Learned Societies taken by and presented to the Society during 1908 were :—English Newspapers, Daily 2 ; and Weekly 24 ; Monthly Magazines 28 ; Quarterly Magazines 19 ; Annual Publications, Almanacs, Directories, Year Books, etc. 17 ; Supplements to Illustrated and other Papers 12 ; Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals 11 ; American Literary and Scientific Periodicals 11 ; Indian Newspapers and Govt. Gazettes 24 ; and Indian and Asiatic Journals, Reviews, &c. 33 ; The number of coins added to the Society's Cabinet during the year was 77. Of these 4 were gold, 54 silver 18 copper and 1 of mixed metal—Silver and Copper. Of the total 77, 13 were presented by the Collector of the Panch Mahals, 12 by the Jabua Durbar through the Political Agent, Bhopawar, 1 by the Agent Governor General, Central India, and 1 by Miss Chubb. The rest were presentations to the Society under the Treasure Trove Act, from the Governments of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mrs. Awabai Dhanjibhoy Commodore, presented an onyx seal bearing a portrait in outline of an Iranian at prayer through Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. A new arrangement relating to disposal of the coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act was proposed by the Government of India in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 889—903 dated 30th March 1907. In accordance with this resolution the Bombay Government issued orders on the subject, which were communicated to the Society by Government in their letters, General Dept. No. 5523 dated the 10th September 1908 and No. 5923 dated 30th September 1908. Under these orders the Society examined and reported on 756 coins during the year. Of these 380 were received from the Collector of Poona, 17 from the Collector of Kaira 37 from the Collector of Panch Mahals, 10 from the Collector of Belgaum, 198 from the Collector of Ahmadnagar, 6 from the Collector of Larkana and 110 from the Collector of Nasik. An important find occurred near the village of Kazad, in the Indapur Taluka, Poona District. The hoard comprised 359 coins which were all of the Traikutaka King Dahragans (Dahrasens) about A.D 456, except 4 which were of his son Vyagrahagans. They are similar to Kshatrap coins with this difference that the positions of the sun and moon are reversed. The sun being on the left instead of the right as on the Kshatrap coins. The Rev. Mr. Scott of Surat has written a paper on them which is published in the number of the Society's Journal just issued. Another find deserving of special mention was that of 6 Sassanian gold coins dug up in the Larkana District. They are in fine condition and their peculiarity is the head dress of the King on the obverse, which differs from what is generally seen on these coins. Mr. Cousins is of opinion that the so-called globe of the head is nothing more than a jewelled aigrette somewhat like that on plate XXIV figure A in Cunningham's Mahabodhi. The coins probably belong to about the 5th Century A.D. Among the other coins may be mentioned 10 Silver coins of the Bahamani Dynasty of Kulbarga found at Chandgad Peths in the Belgaum District, all the 10 coins are in an excellent state of preservation. Two of the coins are of the first King of the dynasty, Hasan Shah Gangu Bahman and eight of the Second King, Muhammad Shaha. The 37 Silver coins of Native States discovered in the City of Poona are curious coins which are said to belong to the Peishawas. They have fragments of legends of the later Moghal Emperors on the obverse and reverse and a symbol on the reverse. The two finds at Nasik and Ahmadnagar were also important as they contained some 300 specimens of the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb of various mints and dates.

The Selection Committee consisting of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the Hon Dr. R G Bhandarkar and Mr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi appointed in connection with the award of the Campbell Medal agreed to recommend the award, the first since the institution of the Medal, to Dr. M A Stein for his work Ancient Khotan. The Managing Committee approved of the recommendation. Dr. Stein was informed of the Committee's decision and he was asked if he would do the Society the honour of accepting it. He acknowledges his acceptance in these words: "I feel deeply touched by the great honour thus bestowed upon me and appreciate highly the encouragement afforded to me by this generous recognition of what service I have been able to render to Oriental research within and outside India. It is a source of special gratification to me that this recognition should have come from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, for it was in Bombay that I had, when coming out to India twenty years ago, first hoped to carry on my labours and I have always felt linked to Bombay by the memory of scholar friends who had worked there and of others for whose Orientalist labours I entertain sincere respect and admiration." Dr. Stein much regretted that having had to leave for Europe immediately he would not be able to receive the medal personally. A formal presentation of it has since been made "in absentia" by H. E. the Governor. A statement detailing the items of receipts and disbursements for 1908 accompanies the report. The total amount of subscriptions received during the year including arrears was Rs. 13,717-0-0. Subscriptions in the preceding year amounted to Rs. 13,422-12-0. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 777-4-4. The invested Funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 16,900-0-0.

Mr. James MacDonald in moving the adoption of the report said that the report was on the whole exceedingly satisfactory.

Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, the following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the year : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, President ; Messrs James Macdonald, K. R. Cama, Jivanji J. Modi, and Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Vice-Presidents ; Sir B. K. Bhatawadekar, Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, Mr. D. B. Chichgar, Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. Fazalbhai C. Ebrahim, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Rev. A. S. Crichton, and Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Members of Committee ; Mr. P. B Haigh, Honorary Secretary ; and Messrs S. T. Bhandare and A. D. Shanks, Honorary Auditors.

The Chairman then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Haigh, Honorary Secretary, and Messrs S. T. Bhandare and A. D. Shanks, Honorary Auditors. He said that they were all thankful to Mr Haigh for the work he had been doing for the Society as a labour of love, and who was a scholar.

The motion was carried.

Mr. James MacDonald in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman said that he would apply to the Chairman the very excellent words that the latter had just applied to Mr. Haigh. The Chairman was a tower of strength in himself, and put his heart into the work. They were deeply grateful to him for the interest he took in the Society.

The motion was carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE ELUSIVE STAMP.

A beautiful theory is in the air, floating here and there like thistledown. Some day, we may hope, it will settle gently in a fertile spot, and sow its seed, and from the seed shall spring a gracious flower bearing prolific fruits. I refer to the theory that all good housewives should purchase, at the latest hour on Saturday night, five shillings worth of penny postage stamps.

In that day the peace of Sunday evening will be secure from the vain, and too often wholly impious, stamp-hunt. Philosophy has yet to show why stamps should be commonly absent from houses on Sunday nights, more especially in the country. The mystery is a curious one, because Sunday is the favourite day for the more disagreeable letter tasks.

One notices that in country houses, particularly in the old and beatiful ones, where customs remain as antiquated as the furniture, and we light candles for each other before we go to bed, all conditions for letter-writing are often deplorable. The pen-tray is crowded, but not a pen will write—quills from the dark ages jostle point-less pencils and steel pens corroded, flattened, and hoary with years of service ; the ink-pot is dry ; the blotting paper is incapable from a surfeit of the ink of other days; and if we are lucky enough to find a sheet of note-paper in harmony with any of the envelopes, all our strenuous efforts to write a letter are liable to be brought to nothing by the absence of a stamp. Or we rouse the whole household in a frenzied stamp-hunt, upstairs, downstairs, and below stairs; finally without in the dark night going from house to house; perhaps even waylaying travellers; prahaps succeeding in the end, herpaps not; but in any event missing the post. In a really civilised country there would be no postage stamps.

At a moment's notice it is a little difficult to elaborate a perfect system by which a letter written in the country on Sunday night would be a letter as good as posted. One is inclined to argue that since postmen delivers letter they might as well take them to the post. The Postmaster-General always damps this idea, saying it would entail a visit to every house in a place, and many unnecessary visits. It never seems to occur to him that householders with letters to post might hang out signs by day signal-lamps by night.

Human ingenuity would be a poor thing if it could not devise a plan to abolish stamp-hunts. No doubt it would be best to abolish stamps. A scheme might be evolved by which it would become as unnecessary to stamp a single letter as it now is to stamp a thousand circulars. We might be empowered to deposit money at post-offices which should entitle us to send stampless letters until our credit was exhausted. Or let the postman who calls to take our

BY THE WAY.

THE FRENCHMAN'S THIRST.

Lovers of Temperance will learn with satisfaction that, according to the figures just published by the Ministry of Finance, the consumption of alcohol in France is decreasing. As a spirit-drinker the Frenchman is only beaten by the Dane; while, roughly speaking, he only drinks one gallon of beer to the average Briton's six gallons. His total consumption of absolute alcohol makes him an easy first among the nations of the Continent, with Belgium in the second and Switzerland in the third place.

"IN KIPLING'S COUNTRY."

Mr. Lewis Lusk, in writing of Kipling's country in the "Art Joural," recalls some of the East Sussex associations which crowd upon the reader and the artist. Dr. Borde, the original "Merry Andrew" and author of "The Men of Gotham," lived at Pevensey. Addison's "Drummer" is founded on the deed of a gardener at Harstmonceux. John Sterling, Carlyle's friend, was curate there, and thence came Augustus Hare, who recently died at Hastings. At Cuckfield—the "Rookwood" of Ainsworth's romance—is interred Henry Kingsley And in Rottingdean's 'pretty churchyard lie Burne-Jones and William Black. In Fletching Church reposes Gibbon, Miss Ellen Terry lives in a villa near Winchelsea Gate, and not far from the tree where John Wesley delivered his last outdoor sermon. The author of "Idlehurst" lives at Ardingly, and at Crowborough—until lately—lived "Mark Rutherford."

BATEMANS.

Rudyard Kipling's house, "Batemans," is in the vale between Burwash and Brightling. It is a fine stone mansion, dated 1634, and views of it and the village of Burwash, as well as an original sketching of Bodiam Castle by Mr. W. Monk, R. E., are given. "Batemans" has a quietness which Rottingdean, Mr. Kipling's former home, had lost, and the adjoining woods have much beauty and jungle mystery as any reasonable person could desire. Hard by are Brightling Needle and the Observatory, which were caused to be erected by Mr. John Fuller, of Rose Hill, Sussex—now Brightling—or "Jolly Jack," as he was called.

RAILWAYS WHICH HAVE "GONE UNDER."

British railways have been having a hard time during the past year, but all of them have kept out of the Receiver's hands. The United States railroads the "Railway Magazine" points out, have not been so fortunate. No less than twenty-three railroads "went under" The aggregate mileage of the lines being over 8,000 miles—one having a length of 2,611 miles, and another was over 1,100 miles long. The funded debit of the defaulting railways was well over £54,000,000, whilst the stock capital exceeded £65,000,000 hence the interest on about £120,000,000 capital was in default.

THE SCRIBBLE OF SHERIDAN.

The author of "The School for Scandal," which Mr. Tree is about to produce, would never have made a copying-clerk. His handwriting was the wonder of the town. It was so truly terrible that it baffled all his correspondents. On one occasion, the story runs, an order of his for Drury Lane was stopped at the box-door of the theatre and at once pronounced to be a forgery—because the door-keeper could read it! Moral: In matters of handwriting, a bad name, once earned, must be lived down to!

THE PASSING OF THE COW-BOY.

Is the Cow-boy also to disappear? It looks like it. Ten years from to-day, perhaps, a writer in the "World's Work" tells us, there will not be in the United States a single cattle ranch of more than 1,000 acres. To-day in Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming and all other "cattle States," the tendency is toward the small farm, owned and managed by individual farmers on a small, intensive plan. With the spread of irrigation of advanced knowledge in the agricultural aspects of cattle-raising and the improvement of grade in the animals themselves, two acres of farm can be made to do the work of ten or fifty acres of range. With the ranch will, of course, go the cow-boy.

"THE TWA FINEST MEN."

Mr. James Renwick, in his "Life and Work of Lord Rosebery," just issued by the Mitford Publishing Company, refers to the crowds of politicians which flocked from all districts to Dalmeny when Mr. Gladstone was staying there during his first Midlothian campaign. Among the visitors was the Provost of a small county town, and when he returned home he told his friends all about it: "Man," he exclaimed, "it was graund. I went tae Dalmeny. There was Rosebery and there was Gladstone. Gladstone laughin' and Rosebery laughin.' Shook hands just as we dae oorsels. 'Ye maun stay tae dinner, Provost,' said Rosebery. 'I canna dae that,' said I, 'I havna got my dress suit.' 'Well,' said Rosebery, looking up at me as if I was a big hill' (the Provost was six feet two), 'there's no use offering you my suit.' How Gladstone laughed. Laughed like tae kill himsel', Gladstone and Rosebery—Rosebery and Gladstone." "The twae finest men," added the enthusiastic Provost, "Scotland has ever seen or ever will see."

HOW PREVENTIVE MEDICINE HAS PROLONGED LIFE.

During the past fifty years preventive medicine has done far more to alleviate suffering and to prolong life than the average man is aware. It is estimated, according to a writer in "Harper's Magazine," that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the death-rate throughout the civilised world ranged from 50 to perhaps 80 per 1,000. To-day, in London, Berlin, and New York the average lies between 17 and 19. This great decrease in yearly mortality is due principally to protection from infectious diseases now afforded to children during the first five years of life. In New York City there has been a reduction since 1873 over of 50 per cent. in the death-rate of the infantile portion of the population.

THE ANCESTRY OF AMERICA'S PRESIDENT.

With two exceptions, every President of the United States since Washington, has had British ancestors. Including Mr. Taft inaugurated as twenty-sixth holder of the Presidency, fifteen were of English descent, and these include Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, and Cleveland; five of Scotch-Irish descent—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, and M'Kinley; three Scotch—Monroe, Grant and Hayes; and one Welsh—Jefferson. The two exceptions, Van Buren and Roosevelt, as their names suggest, had Dutch ancestry, though Ireland has put in a claim for Mr. Roosevelt.

DINIZULU.

Sir Walter Wragg, who sentenced Dinizulu in 1889, is now living in England, and the chief's counsel—the late Right Hon. Harry Escombe—subsequently become Premier of Natel. Dinizulu, like all his race, is enormously stout. The trial just concluded has been a most protracted and costly one, over 300 witnesses being called and housed at Government expense. It is interesting to note that there is no appeal to any other Court in the Colony from the decision of the tribunal specially appointed to try Dinizulu, but there is the possibility of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FOOTWEAR.

The importance of our footwear was never greater than at the moment, for the period by which we are influenced in dress was one when the shoes were as important as the rest of the clothes. Marie Antoinette danced her last gavotte in a pair of blue shoes with red heels; and the wife of the first Napoleon had no less than six hundred pairs of shoes in one year. Not to Marie Antoinette, however, do we owe the Louis Quinze heel, than which nothing more charming has ever been invented. There is an exhibition in Venice of many periods, arranged historically, and there we see the first high heels. It was a lovely lady in the days of the Doges who could find no consolation in her own surpassing beauty because she was short of stature. She invented a clumsy contrivance by which apparently she added something to her height which she called "trampoli," and these were worn by every woman of fashion, short or tall, in Venice. Amongst revivals are the shoes of the Rococo period, composed of brocade, in which the tones of the gowns are repeated. Not only are these in silken brocades, but the metallic cloth to which I have previously referred is much used. Embroidery decorates ball shoes lavishly, and sometimes even real jewels are wrought into the design. Strapped bands in fanciful ornamentation much enhance the effect of a plain and well-cut shoe, and these straps are fastened with jewelled clasps or buttons. Fine suede, preferably black, is much selected for house-wear, and the clinging satin shoe, cut in long and distinctive lines, giving the foot the appearance of being very slender, is frequently decorated with hand painted sprays of flowers, butterflies, and so on.

OUTDOOR SHOES.

For outdoor wear the shoe of fine glace holds its own, and the well-made tailor suit, particularly if it is white, demands patent leather shoes. The new way of dressing patent leather makes it soft and pliable, and much more agreeable to wear than that of former days. Shoes of fine cloth to match the costume are excellent style and are growing in popularity. They are usually finished with a golosh of patent leather or glace. Naturally, as the summer draws near the white shoe will come into vogue, for last season it was in special favour and we in England learned to appreciate it more than ever. A good white shoe worn with a white dress, flatters the foot immensely, and is pleasant to wear. Many novelties have been introduced in the accessories of the toilette, and the use of lace as cravattes, jabots, and small collars will be much appreciated. Neckbands of folded satin ribbon are still fastened with the buckles which were brought in some time ago, and there are also narrow ties of coloured ribbon, of velvet, or of metallic brocade. These are finished with little bows or tassels, and narrow velvet straps with bows or tassels enter into the designs of many of the small and dainty trifles prepared for the new season. Such odds and ends as hat-pins, buckles, and buttons are always altering in design, and many of the newest are chosen from antique Byzantine designs just as the embroideries have been. Hat-pins are very large, and sometimes one immense jewelled head, presumably belonging to a hat-pin, holds a feather or a bunch of flowers in place. Veils are of fine, thin, sprigged net, and are very often thrown back over the hat. When worn to cover the face they must be put on with a certain touch, and are somewhat difficult to manipulate. The last thing in travelling or motor veils is a thick gauze reproducing the old-fashioned Paisley pattern.

THE BASUTO DEPUTATION.

Results of the Mission.

Reuter's Agency states that the members of the Basuto deputation which arrived in England some weeks ago from Cape Town, will proceed direct to Maseru, the Basuto capital, where they are due to arrive on March 18. They will at once hand the King's letter to Letsea, the Paramount Chief, who lives some thirty miles from the capital, and will also report to the Native Council, which sits next month, the results of their mission.

The Basuto chiefs leave with the best impressions and with a feeling of great satisfaction at the assurances they recieved with regard to the future of their country.

The mission was the outcome of the movement for closer union in South Africa, the Basutos having expressed anxiety as to the future status of their country. They have made no secret of the fact that they would prefer to remain as they are, under direct imperial rule; but at the same time, realising the imminent political change in South Africa, they have readily fallen in with the new idea of becoming part of a unified South Africa, on the strict understanding that their rights are properly safeguarded. The petition the deputation presented to the King referred to three matters:—

1. A request for the retention of the National Council, a gathering representative of the natives as a whole, which meets annually at the capital under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner.
2. The preservation of native lands. At present the whole of the land belongs to the Basuto nation, and no one, either white or native, can acquire special rights, although licenses are granted under special conditions.
3. The prohibition of the entry of liquor into Basutoland. At present no liquor is sold anywhere in the Protectorate, and white men are only allowed under permit to import a very limited quantity for personal use. The schedule of the draft of the South African Constitution relating to the Protectorates recommends the continuance of the Native Council, the preservation of native lands, and the continuance of the present embargo on liquor.

The text of the King's reply to the Basutos' petition will not be published until after it has been received by the Paramount Chief, but it may be stated that to each of the requests made by the chiefs his Majesty has been pleased to give the assurance that their wishes shall be respected, and that, when, as it was assumed would be the case, Basutoland should be included in a unified South Africa, the proposals would be carried out.

The result of the mission and the nature of the royal message have caused the greatest satisfaction to the chiefs. In the course of conversation with Reuter's representative Seiso, the chief member of the deputation, said:—

"We are very pleased with our visit. We were sent by our chief to see about the future of our country and that our rights should be safeguarded, and we must now take the King's message back to our chief. We shall tell our people how we have been treated in England, and if possible this will make them even more loyal. We have been so much pleased with our visit and by the great kindness we have received, that it is very difficult to say what has impressed us most. I think however, it is the fact that the people of England are so busy that, in comparison, those in the colonies seem to be idle. We were much instructed by our visit to the manufacturing districts in the north, and think that what we have seen there will be of great use to our people. We are very pleased that we came."

The chiefs concluded their visit to England on Feb. 27 and left Waterloo by train for Southampton to embark in the Kildonan Castle for South Africa. The Hon. Charles Murray of the Colonial Office, was present to see them off on behalf of the Secretary of State. They are being accompanied to South Africa by Mr. Sloley, the British Resident Commissioner in Basutoland, and by Sub-Inspector Foord.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A FAMOUS JOURNALIST.

Mr. Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald," who has been criticised by the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals because he goes in for pheasant shooting, is one of the most remarkable men in the world of journalism to-day. He is said to be the hardest worked journalist alive, and although he finds time to go in for yachting, motoring, and sports of all kinds, it is only because he begins his working day at five o'clock in the morning and gets through as much work in one hour as the average man could get through in six. The "Herald" was founded by his father who died in 1872, leaving his son in supreme command. But even before this the latter was an experienced journalist, for he had himself started and managed a paper called the "New York Telegram." Mr. Bennett is considerably over sixty, but, if anything, he becomes more energetic as the years pass by, and he can navigate a yacht, steer a motor, or fire a gun with all the accuracy of a man half his age. Some time ago, a wealthy American syndicate desired to purchase the "New York Herald" and despatched the following cable to Mr. Gordon Bennett: "Please wire best price for which you sell "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett's reply was characteristic. He cabled back as follows: "Daily three cents; Sunday, five cents. J. Gordon Bennett."

A MONARCH OF BUSINESS.

There are probably few employers of labour in Great Britain to-day who are more respected than Mr. William Hesketh Lever, of the great soap firm of Lever Brothers, whose scheme of co-partnership has been received with such enthusiasm among his workpeople. The story of his rise to fame is one of the most interesting in the whole history of modern business. Beginning life as assistant to his father, who was a Lancashire grocer, he later on turned his attention to soap making, with the result that he has amassed a large fortune and helped to found one of most interesting colonies to be seen anywhere—Port Sunlight, in Cheshire. The secret of Mr. Lever's success is to be found in the fact that he has always carefully studied the welfare of his employees. "The only way to make money," he once asserted, "is to carry on your work under proper conditions for everyone concerned, and then it becomes automatic." A few years ago he inaugurated a trip to Paris for his workers, which cost £5,000. Nearly 2,000 people crossed the Channel, and four special trains were required for the party.

THE CHILDREN'S TRIBUTE.

To show how Mr. Lever is loved and respected by his work-people, the following little story is worth repeating. During one of the annual outings of the children of Port Sunlight, Mr. Lever was asked by two little girl to go with them on a "merry-go-round." He laughingly consented and as they were going round one little girls said, "Mr. Lever, I've been in one of these before at New Brighton. I've got a rich aunt there." "Oh, indeed!" said the soap king. "Yes," went on the little one, "she has got £200 saved up." "But you've got more than that haven't you, Mr. Lever?" inquired the other child. "Well, you know," replied Mr. Lever with mock seriousness, "I keep spending my money, and you can't have your money if you spend it, can you?" "And are you very poor now," asked the first little girl anxiously. "Well," said Mr. Lever, "I keep spending, and whatever shall I do when my money is all gone?" Without a moment's hesitation both his small companions shouted at once, "Come and live with us!" "Now," said Mr. Lever, when he told the story afterwards, "I have received a great many invitations in my lifetime, and I hope I shall receive many more, but I never have received one, nor never can receive one, so dear and so sweet to me as that, for to get an invitation with the prospect of all your money being gone is not a thing that often happens to you in this world."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Archbishop Ireland, in his recent newspaper correspondence showed that he has lost none of his old vigour, which Britishers were able to witness on his visit to England about ten years since. On that occasion I was sent (writes a correspondent) to secure an interview with him. I waited at the hotel, Charing Cross, until his arrival and then followed him up in the lift. I told him what I wanted and he immediately answered: "Oh, I am much too busy to grant an interview, but I don't want to disappoint you. Go back to your office, write down the questions you want to ask me, the answers you think I should be most likely to give, and bring the whole thing back here this afternoon and, if it is all right, I'll pass it." Thus I secured a three-column interview with the famous Archbishop. Dr. Ireland had a strong dislike for many English customs, preferred to be called "Bishop" to "Your Grace" or "My Lord," and always avoided the ceremonial ring kissing whenever possible. On one occasion, at a reception given in his honour at Archbishop's House, the late Cardinal Vaughan offered to place his carriage at his disposal. "Oh dear no, thank you," replied Archbishop Ireland, placing his arm through that of another American Bishop who accompanied him, "My friend and I will just tuck ourselves inside one of your London hansoms and sail away."

CARAN D'ACHE.

The real name of the famous Parisian caricaturist who died so suddenly on February 26 was Emanuel Poire. Old Poire, his grandfather, was one of Napoleon I.'s "grognards." He marched with the Imperial Conqueror to Moscow, stayed there, married, and brought up his family in Russia. Thus, little Emmanuel, though born in Moscow in 1858 was a Frenchman, and served his time in the French army when he came of age. He signed his Moscovate sketches "Karandach" ("Pencil") hence his French "nom de plume." His work was varied but few will forget his "Ancient and Modern Warfare" with its Roman legionaries "made in Germany," and the mediæval knights ducking their heads at their first acquaintance with "villainous saltpetre." His shadow-show of Napoleon's campaigns at the "Chat Noir," was a great hit, and his more recent wooden dogs were irresistibly comic and almost equally popular

FIRST HIT.

It was his original intention to become an artist of military pictures, but an accident changed all that. While serving in the army, he one day plucked up sufficient courage to call upon M. Detaille, the famous artist, to show him some of his drawings. "Before I give you a difinite decision," said Detaille "go back to barracks and draw me something fresh and bright, and bring it to me next week, and I will give you an opinion." Caran d'Ache went, and attempted to sketch a regimental scullion, but the model's idiotic attitude, standing with his mouth wide open in front of the artist, a picture of imbecility, made anything in the nature of a serious drawing impossible, and Caran d'Ache gave the task up for that day at least. The next morning, however, the humorous side of the situation occurred to him; so procuring a sheet of ordinary notepaper he drew the scullion from memory. From that moment the name of Caran d'Ache became a household word in France.

LORD BROOKE'S ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement of Lord Brooke and Miss Elfrida Eden interests almost as wide a circle as that of Lord Dalmeny and Miss Dorothy Grosvenor. Lord Brooke is hardly by way of being a Society man, but he is the son of that lovely and famous lady, the Countess of Warwick, and among his kin are some of the most notable people in the peerage. Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Westmorland are, for example among his aunts, as is Lady Eva Dugdale, while Lord Rosslyn is an uncle. A good-looking clever absolutely unaffected man of twenty-seven, Lord Brooke early showed the quality that is in him by his conduct during the Boer war and in the Russo-Japanese war, where he was Reuter's special correspondent with the Russian Army. The King received him in special audience on his return from Manchuria and warmly congratulated him on his work.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin."—Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

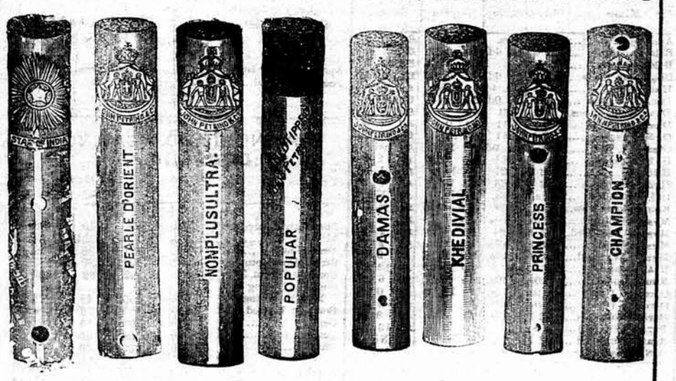
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Tax of India per 100 Rs. 4-0
Princess „ „ 3-0
Pearled' Orient „ „ 3-4
Damas „ „ 2-4
Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. 2-8
Non Plus Ultra ... „ 2-8
Khedivial ... „ 2-0
Champion ... „ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION
INSIDE CARBONATOR.
On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.
Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.
NICKEL CASE RS. 25.
NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

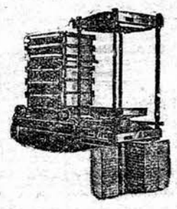
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless
Icilma Fluor Cream
protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.
MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.
[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c.
EDWIN MILLS &

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY.

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.
I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

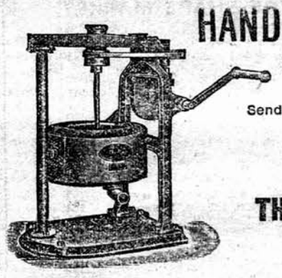
Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece | The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.
Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires Rope, Cranes, Lifting Jacks, Hoisting Crabs, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO. 72. 72.

CARLTON WHISKY.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.



HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

NOW READY! [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 23, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 24, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	83 13/16		1/8
do. Rentes	...	97 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	96 9/16	5/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	82 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence		23 5/16	un	chgd
do. in New York	...	50 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·23	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin	...	20·49	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	...	4·88 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate		2	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills				1/8
3 months' sight		2 1/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight		2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills		2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills		3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans	...	2 7/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £350,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.—unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand-steady
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester — ...	Easier.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports	8,000 "
Mid-Americans	4·93—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·85	4·85	4·87	4·90	4·92

Unchanged.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·89	4·87	4·85	4·84

Unchanged.

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	23,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000 "
Do to Continent	9,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·70+10.	
Futures—Month of May 9·21+07	Advanced on foreign buying and on limited offerings.
Do. do. July 9·23+07	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5/16+1/16	
Futures—Month of May ...	9·29+11
Do. do. July ...	9·39+11

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 39 1/2—May-June—London—Done—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—No Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 3/4 Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 6s. 3d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£66
Yellow Metal	5 3-4d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [24TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees	1,100	Koweit	National Bank
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Linga	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	1,600	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Box Sovs	1,500	Suez	G Radhakisondas
2 Cases Sovs ...	3,532	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	700		
Rupees	4,705		

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. for delivery to the end of April and 1s. 3 7-8 T.T. for later delivery. There has been little done either for ready or forward. Credits are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16 3 months' sight but bills are scarce. Being Council bill day the banks close early. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15/16.
Ofedits—3 months' sight	..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs		168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks		137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	159
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days sight	...	170 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market has been steady all day at 93 7-16 for cash and the settlement and closes unchanged with little doing. The second settlement is quoted at 93 1-2. Calcutta rates also are quiet at 93 7-16 for ready and delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 93-7
1st Settlement	...	" 93-7
2nd Settlement	...	" 93-8

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London was unchanged at 23 1-4 for cash and 23 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was steady at 50 5-8. Locally there has been a quiet market and rates are about 1-16 down at the close, as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	59	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement		59	10	0
Bitto 2nd Settlement		59	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Broach settlement continues to be the bone of contention in the bazaar, and business there is at a stand still. The rates for good and fine Broach quoted in the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association this afternoon are Rs. 242 and 246 respectively and at these prices actual business has been done. Bengals are firm, and settlements of fine M. G. Bengal, March, have to-day been made at Rs. 211. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry by shippers and Mills, but sales have been small as settlements are occupying the chief attention of the market.

QUOTATIONS :—		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	246	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	242	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...	221	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	...	215	"
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola	...	212	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	212	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	...	207	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	206	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	211	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	195	"
Good Westerns	...	221	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	235	"
Good M. G. Coompta	...	242	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	...	35,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·89	4·89	4·91	4·93
+04	+04	+04	+04

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·95	4·92	4·90	4·88	4·87
+03	+03	+03	+03	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 9 0	B. T.
April-May	...	" 7 14 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet with little demand, and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs. 6 8 0	B. T.	
Ready Yellow Guzerat,	Rs. 7 6 0	B. T.	
April-May Brown-Delhi,	" 7 7 0	B. T.	

Gingellyseed :—

There is very little doing but prices are steady as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 43 8 0		
Yellow Hingunghat	" 53 0 0		
Black Kutni	" 37 0 0		

Castorseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 29 0 0	
Mar.-Apl.	...	" 5 14 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 9 4 0	B. T.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	...	Rs. 23 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Ready	...	Rs. 37 0 0	

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May	Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White Pussi, Apl.-May, 85 p.c.	" 6 2 0 "
Soft Red Ahmedabad,	" 40 0 0 per candy

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465	
India	74	
Indian Specie Bank	55 1/2	

Mills :—

Ocescent	105
David	445
Emress	295
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	3,235
New Great Eastern	205

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pile & Co.	131	
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary ...	105	
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference..	151	
Bombay Flour Mill	900	C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	340	
" " " Pref. ...	267½	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,120	
Delhi Flour Mill	130	
Marcks & Co.	130	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co.	16	
Treacher and Co	632½	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	580	
Tapti-Valley	430	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,357	bales.
Wheat	9,762	cwts.
Linseed	24,145	"
Rapeseed	12,958	"
Gingellyseed	1,015	"
Poppyseed	215	"
Groundnuts	637	"
Castorseed	1,460	"
Rice	123,870	"
Myrabollams	7,484	"
Cottonseed	11,960	"
Mowrseed	nil	
Gram	4,249	"
Joowar	1,864	"
Maize	nil	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Share market to-day was steady and only coal share sales were recorded. There were auctions as follows:—Phularitand,3; Baraboni, 15; Bunagarh, 2 7/8; Bhulanbararee, 9; Barakur, ordinary, 15 1/4; Sudamdih, 6 1/2; Sudicadih, 4 1/16; Bilbera, 3 1/8; and Banagarh 8. Ordinary sales comprised Barangore Jute, ordinary, 61; Clive Jute Mills, ordinary, 52; and Canal Press, 144.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAR. 24.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 24th March :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 8 9	£0 11 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£ Nil
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempinkts New	5s.	5s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£3 0 0	£5 2 6
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 2 0
N Anantapur			£0 10 9	£0 12 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 6 9
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 18 9	£1 0 0
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£1 6 9	£1 8 0
Burma Ruby Mi	£1	18s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Burma Oil (Ord)			£5 8 9	£5 12 6
Sangli Mines Ld	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil

MANGANESE.

A correspondent writes :—The Directors of the Central India Mining Coy., Ltd., of which Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. are the Managing Agents, have issued a very good report for the year ending 31st December last. On a capital of four lakhs of rupees the Company has earned a net profit for the year of Rs. 3,87,773. The Directors propose a very conservative policy, perhaps it may be too conservative, in the disposal of this amount. The report gives the allocation thus :—

Rs. 1,90,000	to depreciation of block account bringing that account up to Rs. 5,50,000.
Rs. 1,40,000	Dividend at 25 per cent. per annum.
Rs. 7,500	Bonus to staff.
Rs. 51,183	To be carried forward.
Total Rs. 3,88,683	

The policy of building tramways to localities where large deposits of ore were known to exist, has been justified in the fact that the Company carried about 41,000 tons of ore belonging to others, during the year, and it may be considered, certain that a handsome profit was thus obtained, though the report does not give the figures in detail.

The question which interest shareholders in Companies most, is the dividend, and it may be asked whether this account should not make more than 35 rupees per share possible. At this time last year the Directors were satisfied to bring forward Rs. 910-0-5, but they now suggest that Rs. 51,183 should be carried forward. Also the depreciation account of Rs. 5,50,000 in quite a young company seems a very heavy provision for the benefit of future generations of shareholders. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. are certainly to be congratulated on their excellent management.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 22ND MARCH, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09	£13,764,900
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 20th Mar. 1909, by Council Bills	£13,349,279
" " by Gold	£ 239,900
Balance to be remitted from 21st Mar. 1909 to 31st March 1909	£ 175,721

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th March 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th March 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·53	1016616	12717004	13733620
I. M. Ry. System.	1177·95	215086	2326071	2541157
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	24773	243936	268709
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·58	235	2589	2824
Total...	2923·72	1256710	15289600	16546310
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st Mar. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	778410	12101537	12969937
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	184750	2973365	3161115
A. D. C. Ry.	125·99	36024	313926	349953
Total .	2908·08	999184	15481818	16481002
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+288208	+525477	+763683
	I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	+30336	—650294	—619958
	A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	—11251	— 6999	— 81241
	Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·58	+ 235	+ 2589	+ 2824

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	298	535	8	841
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,95,000	26,50,000	37,000	39,82,000
Total for 11 weeks	14,45,000	29,20 000	41,000	44,06,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,61,142	2,73,658	2,824	4,37,624
Per mile of Ry.	319	543	6	868
Total to corresponding date	16,23,285	26,52,349	43,396	43,19,030

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 13,624
Increase to date ... Rs. 86,970

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India	100	50	5 "	74
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	5 "	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 "	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking-Cor	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld	100	30	...	35

5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 324		150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		550
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40		615
Bombay United	250	250	20	ad	430
Century	100	100	50		265
Central India	500	500	85		1,555
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30		575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50		1,120
Coronation Mills	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		680
Crescent	100	100	5		105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,050
David	250	250	20		415
Ebrahim Pabaney	250	250	10		190½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20		650
Empress	500	500	25		315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		242½
Finlay Mills	250	250			237½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		320
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25		500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15		119
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		340
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10		160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		905
Kohinoor	500	600	25		775
Leopold	100	100	3		55
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40		375
Lakhmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80		1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,235
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175		3040
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.		203½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20		740
Phoenix	100	100	5		100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50		820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		925
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,440
S. Mahratt	250	200	20		210
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,230
Sun	250	250	25		212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45		1,270
Textile	500	500	30		1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills					180
The Fazulbhai Mills					242½
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

					Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225		4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45		600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15		115
Brenl's Cawnpore	200	200	10		175
Broach City	200	200	14		175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30		315
Fort	475	475	.....		270
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100		1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40		540
Hindustan	250	250	20		120
Hingoli	100	100	6		103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14		127½
Khandeish	250	250	20		150
Khangaum	400	400	25		325
Mahuva	200	200	.....		150
Mercantile	125	125	nil		50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....		260
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50		1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50		675
New Berar	500	500	40		482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20		510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100		1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140		4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25		550
Surat City	1,000	300	20		235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40		565
Wadhwan	150	50	10		125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld	100	20		5 c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6		35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma New Issue	...	...	200		450
Bombay Electric	P. £10	10	p. c. 8		151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		105
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40		905
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250	250	p. c. 8		340
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50		350
Delhi Flour	200	200	16		130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c. 17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14		2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10		195
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining	25	25	Nil		8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd	215
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	Nil.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18		183
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10		52
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		535
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		15
	B. 20	10	Nil.		16
Sirdar Carbolic Gas Company	100	100	8		90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£ 15	...		11¼ dis.
	D. 30	60	...		62
	P. 150	40	24is		64
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	296
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 16	xd	32½
Treacher and Co	500	500	yr. 40		632½

C & B BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT
TABLE DELICACIES,
Sole Agents for Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
In Special Tins.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.
An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.
Plain or Engine Turned.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting ... ... " 225/-
Hunting ... ... " 235/-
ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting ... ... " 45/-
Hunting ... ... " 45/-
A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

Crystal Face Case.

DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

½ Hunting Case.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION
of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.
White Wear Throughout.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-
You might pay a thousand Rupees for a watch and not excel the accuracy of timekeeping of our "Campaign" Watches.

Hunting Case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD, BOMBAY & POONA.

FORT COACH FACTORY
PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.
Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.
Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.
THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING, AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

THERMOS FLASKS
(LATEST PATTERN.)
A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.
These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquidicy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.
McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.
Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

MALABAR.

CALICUT, 18TH MARCH.—Mr. F. C. Parsons, the Collector, returns from his North Malabar circuit to-morrow. He will be relieved of the charge of the District by Mr. R. B. Wood, Mr. Jolly being posted to Palghat as Divisional Officer.

The Annual Inter-School Sports were held on Saturday afternoon on the Tank green, most of the schools in the district competing and all the events being keenly contested. The arrangements were in charge of Mr. S. Vydianatha Iyer, and left nothing to be desired. The first and second prizes for the high jump were taken by P. Narayana Menon and F. D'Cruz. The first prize in the half-mile race was won by Ganepathy Iyer, of the Zamorin's College. The tug-of-war resulted in an easy win for the B. G. M. College. Abubucker, of the Brennen College, proved the athlete of the day and was declared the winner of the Grigg Medal, this being the second time he has won this coveted trophy. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Moore gave away the prizes, and Mr. Vydianatha Iyer thanked her for presiding and Mr. Ferguson and several other gentlemen who had helped in making the Sports such a great success.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 20th March.—The Adoni Tahsildar murder case will be taken up for trial by the Sessions Judge on the 23rd instant. Mr. C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, Madras, will conduct the prosecution, assisted by Mr. C. Machayya, Barrister-at-Law, Bellary, and the local Public Prosecutor, Mr. P. Rama Rao. Messrs. K. Venkata Rao and C. S. Subramaniam Iyah will appear for the defence.

A case of dacoity was tried by the Sessions Judge this week in which eight persons, including a Village Magistrate and a Police Constable were put up on a charge of having, together with the Police Inspector of Penukonda and some others, committed dacoity in August 1907, and carried away fifty head of cattle and Rs. 50 in cash. The complainants were Korichas. The defence case was that the cattle belonged to the prisoners to whom they had been sold in satisfaction of debts due to them by the complainants. The trial lasted for three days, and the jury having returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty without desiring to hear the defence evidence, the eight prisoners were acquitted. A similar charge against the Police Inspector, who is now under suspension, is pending trial before the Head Assistant Magistrate of Penukonda.

MADANAPALLE.

Madanapalle, 19th March.—Yesterday evening all the Pastors, Agents and members of the Madanapalle District, with several European, Hindu and Mahomedan friends met in the compound of the American Missisn to bid good-bye to Mrs. Chamberlain on the eve of her departure to America. At 5-30 p.m. the members of the Eleanor Musical Band, headed by the Pastors of the District, went to the bungalow and conducted her in procession to her seat under the tamarind trees under which the late Dr. Chamberlain pitched his tent when he first came to this place on a preaching tour some 46 years ago. Ever since, that tree has been "the public hall" for all functions connected with the Mission. When the procession reached the tree all the audience rose and remained standing till Mrs. Chamberlain took her seat.

The Rev. Lazarus Marian, Pastor of Madanapalle presided and an interesting programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was gone through. A special song composed for the occasion was sung by the Hindu Girls' School in Telugu. Another farewell song in English composed for the occasion was sung by the members of Mr. J. Gnanamuttu's family, his wife presiding at the organ. The address read by Mr. C. W. Paulos, Headmaster, described Mrs. Chamberlain as having been a true mother to the people of these parts and enumerated all her virtues of patience, perseverance, self-sacrifice and unstinted liberality. Two speeches were made, one in English by Mr. J. Gnanamuttu and another in Telugu by Mr. Daniel Sourie, one of the earliest pupils of Mrs. Chamberlain. The former dwelt upon the virtues of Mrs. Chamberlain as a Missionary and a Missionary's wife and the latter spoke of her as a personal friend and a mother to the Christians and Hindus of the place. Mrs. Chamberlain, having thanked the audience for their kindness and having received the silver salver with suitable inscription presented by the Elder, Mr. J. Royal in the name of all the people present, the Chairman in an interesting speech, said Mrs. Chamberlain had been a mother to Madanapalle people inasmuch as the personally trained and educated the Christian people herself supported them and supplied all their needs and got them married and set them up in life. After the song "God be with you" sung by Miss Drury and her girls, the meeting came to a close with the Benedication pronounced by the Rev. J. B. Chamberlain.

Mrs. Chamberlain has just left for Punganoor, which formerly formed part of the Madanapalle Mission District, to take leave of the Christians there. She is hoping to leave this place on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and will sail for America in company with Miss (Dr.) Hart, of Vellore.

Mrs. Chamberlain came out to India along with her husband in the year 1860 and worked for three years at Palmanair and removed to Madanapalle in 1863. Since then she has been connected with this place. It was she who began the Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools—first as an orphanage to provide for three children left destitute and later on, as the numbers increased, buildings were created and a regular staff employed. Before the work at Madanapalle developed, Mrs. Chamberlain often went out on tour with her husband, but afterwards she remained at home looking after the work in the Station, setting her husband free to devote himself to his many-sided activities. Hers has not been a platform life; but she has almost always been in the "Home" looking after and training every one that came in contact with her. Her Christian forbearance, ready sympathy and firm discipline have left their indelible mark upon the people here and as the Farewell Address pointed out, all they are and all they have are due to her work and her high Christian character. During the 49 years she has been connected with India she has been on furlough only four times. The furloughs were very fully occupied in meeting friends and advocating the cause of Missions and getting people interested and making them support the work in this part of the world. Two of her sons are Missionaries—one now in charge of Madanapalle, and the other a present Professor in Rudger's College at New Brunswick in New Jersey. Three others sons have on distinction as Electrical Engineers in America. Mrs. Chamberlain is now returning to America to spend her remaining days with her children there, and her departure is a great loss to Mission work in South India.

PALAMCOTTAH.

Palamcottah, 19th March.—The annual distribution of prizes to the Sarah Tucker College took place yesterday evening in the spacious grounds fronting the College Department. The ladies of the institution were "At Home," before the proceedings began at 5 o'clock, with Mr. L. Davidson, I. C. S., the Collector, in the Chair. The first item on the programme was a hymn, "Sound ye the Trumpet, Call" sung by the senior students. Then came a very interesting reading by two girls from the Blind Department one reading a portion of a chapter from the Bible and the other a Tamil version in Braille type. It was marvellous to hear how steadily and unhesitatingly they read verse after verse. Then came a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kember, followed by a couple of part-songs "Peacefully Rest" and "Begone Dull Care" by the girls of the High School Department under the training of Misses Walford and Pawson.

Mr. Davidson then asked Miss Askwith to read the Report. The Examination results were good; out of three girls sent up for the F. A. Examination one passed and has proceeded to Madras to study for the B. A. Degree. In the Matriculation Examination 12 were sent up and all passed in English and Tamil, but four only were successful in the re-examination. The students sent up for the Peter Cator did very well, all gaining certificates and one carrying off a prize of Rs. 8. A Hostel is being constructed which will cost Rs. 10,000, of which the Government has promised one-third. The Government have further helped the College by giving a grant towards the Museum and Laboratory. An anonymous friend has sent a donation of £100 towards the Blind School, which was greatly needed.

Mrs. Davidson then gave away the prizes and Mr. Davidson, in the course of his speech said that in the last six months he had the pleasing duty of presiding at four prize givings of which three were at Trevandrum. On each occasion he had noticed the brightness, cheeriness and order of the girls, which attributes he wished very much that boys could imitate. He had wished to exempt himself from the proceedings for two very good reasons viz., "stress of work," and being a "stranger in a strange land" but these reasons would not satisfy Miss Askwith and she is one who was to be obeyed as many in the school and College could testify. He concluded his remarks by thanking Miss Askwith for the hospitable manner with which she received Mrs. Davidson and himself and wished the institutions success in the future.

A hearty vote of thanks was then proposed by Bishop Williams to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson for helping the evening to pass so pleasantly and for presiding and distributing the prizes.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 20th March.—The anniversary meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held this evening at the Association's Central Branch with the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, in the Chair. There was a large gathering present, including Mr. Ewing, of the Madras Y. M. C. A. The proceedings opened with singing of the hymn "Fight the good Fight," after which the Rev. W. Joss offered a prayer.

Mr. J. Callan, the Secretary then read the Report on the work of the past year:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser said he would remind the audience that about three years ago the Association was in grave financial straits, on the verge of dissolution in fact; but Mr. Callan had come to put new life into every department of the work and had succeeded in making it, as it was at present, a flourishing institution. There were three points which he would like particularly to touch on. The first was that from a financial point at view even an Association that attempted to carry out a spiritual work must be based on commercial lines. Three years age the complaint was that the members of the Association could not be got to pay their subscriptions, but he was glad that the present position of the Association was such that the members were glad to pay for the privileges they obtained, and this was a sign of their appreciation of the work that was being done. The second matter was one that plainly indicated that the work of the Association was appreciated, and this was shown by the enlargement of the Association's sphere of work. In 1906 the Y.M.C.A. was managed by one European and one Indian worker, but to-day there were four Europeans and two Indians working in the interests of the Association. The third matter he would refer to was the splendid work done by Mr. Callan since his assumption of charge. Especially good was the work he had done in connection with the military camps. He had in his hands evidence of how greatly Mr. Callan's work in connection with the military camps was appreciated by the Commanding Officers. The Resident then read two letters one from Colonel P. L. Moore, the Commandant of the B. R. Volunteers, and the other from Colonel Brown, Commanding the Artillery Brigade. Both these letters were of highly eulogistic character. Colonel Moore wrote of the immense amount of good Mr. Callan's organisation at the recent Camp-of-Exercise of the B. R. V. had done and how much he appreciated the efforts of the Association in this particular. Colonel Brown's letter was equally commendatory of Mr. Callan's work during the Artillery Camp at Bir-sandra. As a proof of the genuine appreciation of Mr. Callan's efforts by Commanding Officers generally, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser informed the meeting that quite recently the Officer Commanding the 14th Hussars had made a contribution to the funds of the Association of half the expenditure incurred by the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the branch opened by Mr. Callan when the Regiment, was last out in camp, and he hoped that this example would be followed by other military bodies. He was sure that if Commanding Officers only knew of the welcome character of such contributions they would not fail to render the necessary assistance.

In conclusion he only wished to remind the audience that the excellent work done by the Association during the past year was due to the wholehearted energy and enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Callan in the work, and for this he was entitled to the best thanks of all members of the Association.

Mr. Ewing addressed the audience for more than half an hour. It was an excellent speech on the objects and aims of the Y. M. C. A. and contained many suggestions as to the manner in which the work might be carried on.

Subsequent to the regular business of the meeting an excellent Concert was given at which many well-rendered items were provided. Miss Flynn, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Percy, Miss Marjorie Lee, Mrs. Callan, Miss Welby and others were the performers.

THE YUVARAJ.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore and his suite returned yesterday after their tour in Japan and left to-day for Mysore. This morning a deputation of the people of the City waited on the Yuvaraj at the Palace and presented an Address welcoming him back to the State. The Yuvaraj made a suitable reply.

Yesterday, Messrs. Deeks, Coxe and Kenyon, assisted by Miss Game the lady operator, carried out a big inoculation programme in a special pandal on Cavalry Road. Mr. Narasimha Chetty made the arrangements at his own cost and give the usual refreshments and money presents. The former record was beaten, the total number inoculated being 980 or 60 more than the largest number inoculated last year. Mr. F. J. Richards, I. C. S., Major Standage, I. M. S., and Mr. Abdul Rahman were present during the operations. I underetand that in no other place in India has an inoculation campaign proved such a signal success as in Bangalore.

The Rev. E. H. Creak has arrived in the Station and has taken charge of the Chaplaincy of St. Mark's the Rev. F. W. Heycock having proceeded to Yercaud on three months' privilege leave.

There will be a rendering of Sir John Stainer's Cantata "The Crucifixion" at St. Mark's Church on Good Friday evening the 9th April. Mr. W. Davis is directing the choir, which will be augmented with help from several members of the choirs of other churches in the Station.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 21st March.—Not a sign of mango showers, though, since Friday last, the wind in the mornings blows from the west and is pleasant and cool. After midday it blows from the east with its usual violence.

Mr. T. A. Clarke, of Tank Mine, is leaving the Field for England on Saturday, the 27th. In every branch of sport his departure will be greatly felt, and the Volunteer Carps in which he held the rank of Captain, loses one of its most capable and energetic Officers.

A malignant fate appears to attach itself to Bullen's Shaft on the Ooregum Mine. Last Friday a missfire occurred, killing two coolies and severely injuring two others.

The Dramatic Society has decided to give another performance of "There and Back" at the Ooregum Hall on Saturday, the 27th instant. The proceeds are for the Band Fund of the K. G. F. Volunteers. Colonel Paterson and the Officers of the Corps will be "At Home" to their friends during the evening. The prices of admission have been reduced, and Volunteers in uniform will be admitted at half price.

The Annual Inspection of the Corps has been for Saturday, the 27th instant. Intimation has not yet been received as to who will hold the Inspection. The parade will take place in front of the Club instead of on the Gymkhana ground as usual.

The Barton Shield was competed for by the five Companies on the 18th. The conditions were ten shots at 500 and 800 yeards, "B" Company won with a scere of 708, averaging 88·5 per man. Lieutenant Bogie made the fine score of 98 out of a possible 100. As several of the crack shots of the Corps are going Home this year, it is hoped that it will be possible to get together a good team for Bisley.

In the Tennis Tournament both the Gentlemen's Handicap and Championship Singles have been won by Mr. Morris Davies and the Gentlemen's Handicap Doubles have been won by Mr. Morris Davies and Mr. Lawford.

WEDDING IN WYNAAD.

Meppadi, 20th March.—An extremely pretty wedding was solemnised on the 17th instant at St. John's Church, Vayitri, when Mr. N. C. Whitton, of the Straits Settlements, was married to Miss Ella Winterbotham, youngest daughter of Mr. H. B. Winterbotham, one of the oldest planters of the District. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Behr as best man. The Church had been most tastefully decorated by the Misses, Winterbotham and Mrs. Brodie with creeping fern and clusters of white flowers. Punctually at 2 o'clock the bride arrived leaning on her father's arm and most charming and graceful she looked in an Empire gown of soft white satin, with prettily-draped bodice and a vest and sleeves of white lace. The dress was the gift of her uncle and godfather, Mr. W. H. Hinton, of Portishead, Bristol. Her veil was arranged over a wreath of orange blossom and shamrock the latter from the bridegroom's home in Ireland, she carried a Brussel's lace handkerchief the gift of Mrs. R. K. Walker, and her bouquet was composed of malmaison carnations and smilax, also sent by Mrs. R. K. Walker from Coonoor, and tube-roses, sent by Mr. Sherman from Calicut. Her only ornament was a pearl and turquoise pendant, the gift of her sisters. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Winterbotham and Miss G. Winterbotham as bridesmaids. They looked very pretty attired in cream Breton net gowns with high waistbelts of pale blue satin and large cream Leghorn hats trimmed with roses and long streamers of pale blue satin ribbon. They were turquoise matrix and gold pendants, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried bouquets of roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Bridge, Chaplain of Calicut, and Mrs. Brodie kindly officiated at the harmonium. "The Voice that breathed o'er Aden" and "Thine for ever God of Love" were the hymns selected, and, after signing the Register in the Vestry, the bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelsohn's "Wedding March." Outside the church, the children of the C. M. S. School in Vayitri were drawn up in festal array, with gay flags and banners, and greeted the happy pair with a burst of song, as they emerged. The bride and her sisters have always taken a kindly interest in the School and done all in their power to encourage the scholars and afford them pleasure and amusement.

The wedding party then drove to the Jubilee Hall, Gymkhana Club, where a Reception was held, the bride and bridegroom receiving their guests in the verandah, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion.

The bride cut the cake, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Abbott proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Whitton in an amusing little speech, in the course of which he said that Southern Indian planters were already complaining of the Straits trying to entice their labour away, but if the Straits planters were now going to make a practice of coming over and carrying off the fairest ornaments of the community as brides, the thing must be put down with a firm hand. However, Mr. Whitton might be forgiven, as he was originally a Wynaad planter. The bridegroom responded, and after various other speeches had been made and photographs taken of the bridal party, the happy pair left for Calicut, "en route" to the Straits.

The bride's going-away dress was of golden brown silk chiffon made in Empire style, with cream lace yoke and touches of turquoise blue velvet, with which she wore a smart brown and blue hat, which suited her admirably, and a hand-painted scarf. Mr. and Mrs. Whitton drove off admidst loud cheers and showers of confetti; and the hearty good wishes of their many friends will accompany them to their new home in the Straits.

MADRAS.

The annual meeting of the Madras Teachers Guild was held on Saturday, at the Hindu, High School, Triplicane, where a large number of the members of the Guild were present. Mr. A. Panchapakesa Iyer, M. A., a member of the Council was in the Chair.

THE REPORT.

Mr. S. Vasudevachariar, one of the Joint Secretaries, read the Report for the past year. The following are extracts:—

Strength:—The number of ordinary members on the 31st December, 1908, was 219, as against 247 in the beginning of the year. In the primary section there were 22 members, leaving for the High School and College section 197. We had, moreover, one affiliated Association and four Associates.

At the beginning of the year the Rev. J. Cooling retired from the Presidentship, and Mr. J. H. Stone was elected in his place. Mr. Mayhew was elected a Vice-President.

South India Teachers' Union.—With a view to improve the consitution of the Guild, and make it more thoroughly representative and influential, the Conference of December, 1907, discussed proposals for a larger union of teachers than formed the members of the Guild. At the last annual meeting of the Guild, held on the 21st March, 1908, it was resolved to entrust the work of forming Teachers Associations in the different parts of the Presidency to representative gentlemen, each to interest himself in starting such Associations in two or three districts, with a view to form ultimately a federation of such Associations. Mr. W. A. Theobald was appointed as the convener of the first meeting of the representatives of these Associations.

It looks as though the Guild has shrunk in importance, inasmuch as it has definitely given up, since the formation of the Union, its All-Presidency character. This larger character belongs now to the Union, in the formation of which the Guild has so much exerted itself. There is enough for this metropolitan Teachers Association to do in the way of promoting discussion of educational questions and of teaching methods. When there are questions affecting the interest of teachers outside Madras, the Guild will not be slow in setting the new machinery at work, and the South India Teachers' Union may be expected to speak effectively on the matter.

The Provident Fund—In the last annual report of 1907, regret was expressed that Government had not vouchsafed any reply to the Resolution on the Provident Fund Scheme, passed by the Conference in 1906 and forwarded to Government by the Guild early in 1907. About the middle of June, 1908, a communication was received, appointing Mr. J. H. Stone as the Special Officer to work out a scheme and submit a Report. It is hoped some workable plan will be soon devised to make the teachers in private employ look forward to their retirement from work with less gloom than now.

Meetings.—Ten meetings of the Guild have been held during the year.

Finance.—We have had to draw Rs. 4 from the nucleus of the Benevolent Fund; and the balance in hand is only Rs. 196-1-1, of that Fund. This deficit is due to our having had to send to the South India Teachers Union Rs. 66-4, by way of the contribution of the Guild. This had to be done, as there was not sufficient time to realise subscriptions from the individual members before the meeting of the annual conference.

The Kellett Memorial Fund, which amounts to Rs. 900, is now in the Savings Bank Section of the Indian Bank, drawing interest at 4 per cent.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the office-bearers for the current year, with the following result:—

Mr. J. H. Stone was unanimously re-elected President. Mr. A. Mayhew, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, Mr. E. F. C. Drew, Mrs. M. Rangachariar and Mr. S. Rungiah Chetty were re-elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. P Lakshmingarasu Naidu was re-elected Treasurer, while Miss P. F. Parsons, Messrs. K. B. Ramanadha Aiyer and Mr. S. Vasudeva Chariar were re-elected Secretaries.

The following were newly elected to the Council:—Rev. C. Pollard, Mr P. V. Seshu Aiyer, Mr. P. Subramany Iyah, Mr. A. Jayrama Rao and Mr. Moulvi Mahomed. Mr. P. V. Seshu Aiyar and Mr. K. A. Veraraghava Chariar next placed before the Guild a list of subjects that were to be considered during the year by the Science and the Mathematics and the History Sections of the Guild. On the motion of Mr. K. A. Verraraghava Chariar the Guild resolved to address the Syndicate, requesting that, in view of the late announcement of the results of the Matriculation examination and the consequent reduction in the number of working days and in view of the increased work thrown on the schools under the new curriculum, the next Matriculation examination be held in march, 1910, instead of in December next.

At the conclusion of the business Meeting, there was a social gathering at which a programme of the music and recitation was gone through, and members and guests were served refreshments.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Restorer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RESTORER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Electric Printing Works
ARE NOW
Replete with an Extensive Stock
OF
PLANT & MATERIAL
AND THE
Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.
Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.
Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.
Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to
The General Manager and Secretary,
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,
2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Weekly Budget.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
CONTAINS THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF NEWS AND TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED DURING THE WEEK.
SUBSCRIPTION:
YEARLY, Rs. 12; HALF-YEARLY, Rs. 7; QUARTERLY, Rs. 4—POST FREE.
The Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Exchange Tables.
"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.
Price, Rs. 2.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED, 2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Overland Summary.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
For despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, etc., carefully arranged.
English Subscription—£ 1-1-0 per year, Post Free.
The Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMPS.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 100 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The mark WOLSELEY VS&M SIDDELEY *of Reliability.*

ON

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

Laest Models.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY. I.

Works:—

TARDEO.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

The Most Sustaining Tonic.

The extremes of a tropical climate are a heavy strain on the average human system, often reducing strength to that low ebb which openly invites disease. To keep up strength, nourishment is essential. Common-sense points to "Wincarnis" as the most sustaining of nutritives: its power of fortifying the system against loss of physical and mental stamina being attested by over 8,000 doctors.

Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, Eng. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

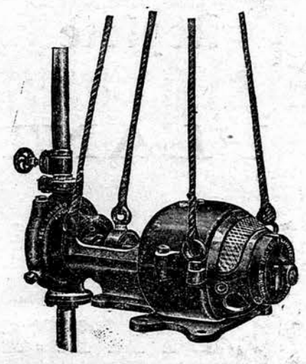
WINCARNIS

LONDON BIRMINGHAM. **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.



The Rees Roturbo Centrifugal Pump.

FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES presents unusual advantages, where the limitations of the ordinary Centrifugal Pumps prevent its use.

Used as a Pump for circulating water from a TIDAL RIVER, the Pump may be placed on the top of a syphon-pipe up to a limit of say 24 ft. even, if delivery-pipe is sealed under water at the same level as the suction. This reduces the power required considerably, as the vacuum created at the Pump discharge-flange by the sealed delivery-pipe, increases the "turbine" effect of the rotor, and takes the load off the Engine or Motor. If the delivery-pipe cannot be sealed under water, the Pump can still be fixed with all the lift and frictional resistance in the suction side, and the only effect of the tide rising will be to allow larger volumes of water to pass through the Pump, without absorbing any more power from the engine.

The same thing applies to WELLS in which the level of the water varies.

The application of the pump to a FIRE ENGINE, with a variable jet nozzle, is very useful.

For FOUNTAIN DISPLAYS, constant changes between Jet and cascade effects can be secured immediately.

AGENTS:—

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL BHARE & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the most confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Dr. DE JONGH'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

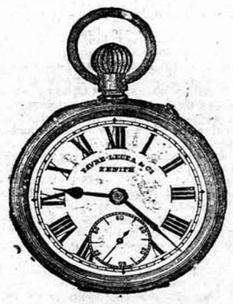
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 183, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. **100** to **250**
Sterling Silver. „ **35** to **60**
Nickel..... „ **25** to **30**

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

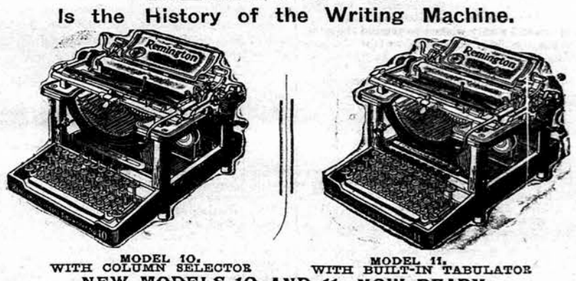
Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REMINGTON

Is the History of the Writing Machine.



MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR. MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR.

NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.

IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.

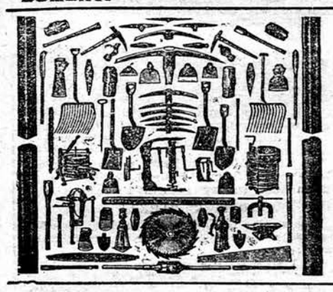
75, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.



HIGH-CLASS TOOLS

FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and Its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above disease with each Bottle.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

RIGAUD'S **KANANGA** OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of Imitations.

RIGAUD & Cie PERFUMERS 8, rue Vivienne, 8 Paris-France

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON **THE ONE TYPEWRITER.**

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

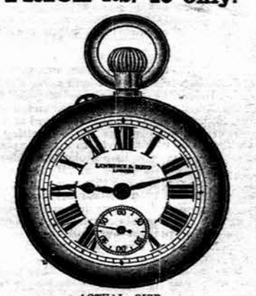
"THE TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust. enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.



ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2 extra,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF **PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES**

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM. Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 99 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.